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Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of Michael Diversey, Jr., and against John O. Adams, dated at Chicago, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1862, and to me directed, I will, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1862, at the hour of 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of said day, at the South front door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of the said defendant, in and to the following described property, to-wit:—Lots seventy-one (71), seventy-two (72), seventy-three (73) and seventy-four (74), in the subdivision of section twenty-one (21), in township thirty-nine (39) north of range fourteen (14), east of the 3d P. M. situated in the County of Chicago, County and State aforesaid, and known as the Sarah Hamilton property.

A. C. HESLER, Sheriff of Cook County.

By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 16th day of December, 1861. dec18-3tw

Miscellaneous.

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Widely known as the most Valuable and Popular Journal in the Country for the Farm and Fireside. It contains the Best and Cheapest AGRICULTURAL, HORTICULTURAL, LITERARY AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER published. Every number contains Thirteen Large Pages. Volume in January, 1862. It has long surpassed rivals in Variety and Usefulness of Contents, and is more than ever before.

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BEST RURAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER

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CHAS. D. BRAGDON, Esq., (formerly editor of the Practical Farmer,) will constitute the Editorial Force of the Rural, a position for which he is eminently qualified.

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VOLUME XIII, for 1862, will maintain the enviable reputation the RURAL NEW-YORKER has acquired both Countries and Appreciation by its Superior Style—with New Type, good white paper, and many fine Illustrations. Form the same as now—Double Quarto—with 26 Pages, Fifty Pages, Fifty Columns of Reading Matter.

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The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

A GOVERNMENT WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT.

Some demand made upon the Secretary of the Treasury by the New York banks, compliance with which was refused, is said to have been the immediate cause of the suspension of the specie-payments. We are not informed what that demand was to which Mr. Chase would not accede; but, as banks do business for their own profit and strength, not for the success of our arms or for the perpetuity of our institutions, it is only fair to presume that the terms which they exacted were for their own advantage alone, and such as the Government could not grant without not only pecuniary loss but positive detriment to our cause. It is no part of our purpose to inquire what the disagreement was, or whether Mr. Chase was in fault or the banks were to blame, or whether no conciliation of the conflicting interests of each party to the negotiation could or could not have been effected. We wish to point out the fact of which even acute minds in the country have been oblivious, that under a wrong reading or a wilful misinterpretation of the Federal Constitution, there has grown up by the sanction of the State Legislatures and under the shadow of the Federal authority, a power which proves itself little inferior to the Government itself; and that divides with that Government the exercise of the right to furnish the currency of the country. Clothed with this usurped prerogative, it assumes now, at this very crisis of our national existence, to dictate the manner in which the money, without which the Government must die, shall be obtained. We need not say that this power to which we refer is that many-headed monster, Bank-paper. Nor need we affirm that the criminal negligence in our rulers, which has permitted a part of the sovereignty of the Republic to be shared by eighteen hundred irresponsible corporations, and which has given these corporations the right to furnish the currency which the people have been compelled to receive as coined money, is now yielding its expected and legitimate results. The Government, which, in a time of peace, was weak enough, though warned again and again by disaster succeeding disaster, to surrender the control of the Purse, without which the Sword remains in its scabbard, into hands that would be sure to use it for private interests, ought not now to be disappointed if it finds in the authority whose usurpations it has silently sanctioned an enemy hardly less malignant, certainly not less unscrupulous or powerful, than Secession itself.

This question of corporate banking under the authority of the State Legislatures, and we think in defiance of the Federal Constitution, forces itself upon the country as a practical question of prime importance, to be dealt with, if the people are wise, in a way not only to meet the demands of the present, but to guard against the recurrence of the evils with which the country is now afflicted. It is demonstrated again for the fifth or sixth time in the history of our Government, that banks of issue, though potent for mischief to industry and commerce, are powerless for good. They have now repudiated their obligations to the public in dishonoring their paper. They have violated the laws by which they were created, as well as the teachings of mercantile honor which stand in the place of law, and the people are released once more from all obligation to protect them in the franchises which they have thus abused. And now the expediency, nay, the rightfulness and necessity, of urging upon the Government at Washington the neglected duty of reasserting the power which the States has usurped and the banks exercised—the power of making and giving value to the currency of the country,—seem to us to be imperative. We are not advocates of paper money in any of its shapes; but then the opinion of the country has not reached that degree of enlightenment in matters of finance which enables it to rise above the arguments by which such money is defended, and a vote of the masses, to-day, if fairly had, would unquestionably be in favor of its continued use. But admitting the necessity for this poor apology for the precious metals, it is certain that no man whose opinion on a question of political economy is worth asking can be found who will admit, even for argument's sake, that the paper-money system of the United States does not require, not alone amendment but complete reconstruction, and upon a basis which shall not admit of the glaring evils which now largely overbalance its supposed benefits and make it a curse by which sooner or later nine out of every ten of the business men of the country would be overwhelmed. And only those who by education, interest or prejudice are wedded to practices which have prevailed, will deny that the present time, when a revolution is in progress which has already done its worst upon the finances of the country, is the opportune moment for the Government to reassert its prerogative and claim for its own the right to make the paper currency of the country, even if in so doing the innumerable and now suspended manufactories of corporate and individual promises-to-pay are put into liquidation, releasing the specie which they hold and supplying the commerce and industry of our people with a circulating medium bottomed on the faith of the Government, limited in amount, redeemable in specie, receivable for public dues, and free from the liability to fluctuate either in volume or value.

We do not pretend to indicate the plan by which to effect a reform so indispensable to the present safety and future prosperity of our people; but if that Congress at Washington has a dozen men in its two branches who know the wants of the country, and who dare to study and earnestly advocate the measures of relief, they may not only put the Government in the way of carrying on the war, but forever dissolve its connection with, and make it independent of, that other Government within itself—its rival or master—which, though confessedly impoverishes and bankrupts, is dictating terms to the Republic.

W. H. RUSSELL, L. L. D.

Since the publication in the newspapers of this country, of Mr. Russell's letter in the London *Times*, in which he affirms that the surrender of Mason and Slidell would be followed by the breaking up of this Government, and in which many other assertions, at once ridiculous and malignant, were made for the manifest purpose of exciting the animosity of the English against our country and our people, the opinion hereaway is that Mr. Russell aforesaid should be sent home, or at least that he should be rigidly excluded from our camps, and, as far as possible, shut off from knowledge of the plans of the Government and its military officers. Mr. Russell is a literary lackey, in the employ of that newspaper which, next to the Charleston *Mercury* and New Orleans *Delta*, is more determinedly hostile and malignantly untruthful, when dealing with the affairs of this Republic, than any other journal on either continent. He was sent here by the proprietors of the *Times* to serve the purposes which they keep steadily in view; he is paid not to tell the truth in criticism of measures, or in reproof or commendation of persons; but in narrating, to give facts which damage our cause, and suppress those which enable it, to sneer when he should palliate, to be silent when he should praise, to be unduly severe when he blames, and, when the truth fails, to invent that falsehood which serves him best,—all for the purpose of preparing the popular mind in England and on the Continent to justify any measure, which, after the rebellion fails, our enemies may choose to adopt to restrain our country's growth and power. This is Mr. Russell's business, and candor compels us to admit that he does it well. If as well fed by the London *News*, he would undoubtedly make the cause and the people of the South just as worthless and contemptible as he has endeavored to make the North in the eyes of all Europe. But his proficiency in arts like these, though they might commend him to the favor of the men by whom he is paid, do not entitle him to the confidence of our rulers. Hence, when they, with a full knowledge of his offences against truth, fairness and good government, bestow personal or official courtesies upon him, they either confess the truth of what he utters, or they show that meanness of spirit which even he has the good sense to despise and the courage to insult. It is about time for them to give him his walking papers!

NEWS SUMMARY.

— The annual report of Mr. Pollock, director of the Philadelphia Mint, is just published. The amount of bullion received at the mint and its branches during the year was as follows: gold, $116,970,002.66; silver, $4,634,261.37; total deposits, $121,604,264.03. From this total deducted the re-deposits of bullion, or bars made at one institution and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be $72,646,571.01. The coins struck amounted to $63,400,597, of which sum $49,597,071 was the work of the Mint at Philadelphia. There was coined in the branch mint at San Francisco, California, $12,421,000 in gold, and $198,000 in silver.

— Samuel Voris, of Peoria, last season raised in his garden some excellent specimens of Upland cotton.

— On Friday last, Capt. Fry, of the 20th Ky. regiment, searched the house of a Capt. Sanders at Warsaw, and took therefrom a six-pound cannon, which was found buried, together with six kegs of gunpowder, a quantity of rifles, bowie-knives, pistols, swords, and percussion caps. The arms, &c., were taken to Warsaw.

— The difficulty of providing forage for so large an army as that of the Potomac is said to be increasing daily, notwithstanding the immense stores at Washington. The whole country this side of Fairfax Court-house, says a Washington letter, has been nearly exhausted already, in addition to the enormous supplies furnished by the Quartermaster General from the North.

— The Fond du Lac *Reporter* says: "The lumbering community have closed operations at the mills for the winter. The shingle mills will close up also."

— There was an unexpected suspension of specie payments in the sub-treasury at Cincinnati a few days since, owing to a derangement in the locks of the Custom House vault. It was thought that the vault would have to be pierced through the walls.

— Long lines of advertisements appear in the Charleston and Savannah papers of plantations for sale, some of which are recommended as beyond the line of defence. Significant.

— Old *Knick* loses Lewis Gaylord Clark, who has commenced "*Clark's Knickerbocker.*"

— Gen. Totten reports the harbor fortifications of Philadelphia as in readiness to receive their armaments of heavy guns. These are Fort Delaware on Pea Patch Island, 135 guns, and Fort Mifflin 47 guns.

— A Fortress Monroe letter says that Faulkner carried to Richmond important rebel dispatches rolled up in tobacco leaves as cigars.

— Captain W. J. Kountz, U. S. Quartermaster, has been assigned to Cairo for duty, and has charge of all river transportation.

— The Canadians are jubilant over the issue of the Trent affair. The news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell was received on Saturday with joy along the whole line of the Lake Huron Railroad, demonstrated by firing of guns of every description, and the punishment of large quantities of liquor.

— Per contra to the charges against Gen. Benham by Gen. Rosecrans relative to mismanagement in Western Virginia, the friends of the former stoutly defend him, and throw the blame upon his superior officer. Nothing but a rigid investigation will settle the question.

— By the death of Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, the heir apparent, becomes, it is said, a more active participant in matters of state. It has been suggested that Queen Victoria in her affliction, and in view of the hereditary malady with which she is supposed to be threatened, will be likely to abdicate the throne in his favor. For this, however, there can of course be no authority, nor could it affect in the least degree the general character and disposition of the Government, if she should do so. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, was born November 21, 1840, and is, therefore just turned of twenty-one.

— A list is given by the Peoria *Transcript* of twenty five members of the old "National Blues" of that city now serving as officers in different loyal regiments. This is one half the membership of the company at the outbreak of the war.

— On New Year's day President Lincoln held a public reception from 12 m. to 2 p. m., when thousands in a continuous stream passed through the form of presentation to the Chief Magistrate.

— The Galena *Advertiser* claims the invention of Hollin's Steam Ram for Capt. R. S. Harris, who laid his plans before Congress in 1857. They in turn referred it to the Committee on Naval Affairs, who reported favorably on it, but did not at the time recognize the necessity of it, as the nation was at peace with herself and all the world beside. The transition to rebel hands and uses was natural of course.

— The Wheeling *Press* says the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is completely guarded as far east as Hancock. The Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment is at Hancock, some four or five hundred cavalry, with two pieces of cannon at Bath, Morgan county; a sufficient force at Sir John's Run and at Big Cacapon. Thence to New Creek Station and Piedmont all is safe. There is now scarcely fifty miles of the road to cover and repair, so that in a short time it is confidently hoped the road will be put in running order to Baltimore.

The Cavalry Service.

The cavalry service is overdone. There is too much of it; or rather, perhaps, too scant a supply of equipments for what there is. It is stated of the 60,000 cavalry, most of which are on the Potomac, 22,000 are all that can be used, although even these are in but poor circumstances to be serviceable. Of 12,000 cavalry in Gen Buell's Kentucky division, it is stated that by count there are not 3,000 prepared for the field. The cavalry is an expensive arm, and only useful after long practice; and unless this war is to last several years, affording time for our cavalry to become veterans, the money spent in raising and equipping regiments might as well be buried in the ground. We have too much of this sort already. The government has no patience to wait for or pay for any more. Look out, then that embryo and half-formed regiments are not chopped off all of a sudden. Let us perfect what we have before getting any more.

☞ The *Iberia*, a Spanish liberal journal, has just been fined 40,000 reals, for having, in its London correspondence, remarks in praise of Don Juan. This journal finds the expression of its opinions rather an expensive luxury. It has paid since the first of April 151,000 reals in the shape of fines.

An unlucky writer for *El Pueblo*, of Madrid, has been condemned to twenty-six months imprisonment and a heavy fine, with the deprivation of his political rights, for having published in that journal a poetical satire on a high government official. A delightful place for our harmless profession that Spain.

☞ Major Richard S. Smith of the 12th U. I. infantry (new) has been ordered to recruit his battalion in Wisconsin, with headquarters at Racine. The 19th Wisconsin volunteers, (Col. Landers,) will also go into camp at Racine. Capt. Carpenter has arrived at Racine with 95 men for the 8th Wisconsin artillery.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 30th alludes to the arrival in that city of Messrs. Steele, of New Jersey and Judge Holman of Indiana, with their clerks and Sergeant-at-Arms, to carry on the investigations into frauds upon the Government, and says an immense fluttering is the consequence.

☞ An important change has been made in the uniform of our troops. Sky blue cloth is to be substituted for dark blue for the pants of officers and privates of the cavalry, artillery and infantry arms of service. The saving in the cost of indigo will be very great.

☞ Of the 8th Wisconsin regiment (Col. Murphy), now with the 11th at Sulphur Springs, below St. Louis, 143 have been on the sick list (124 of measles), and seven have died.

☞ Col. Elliott of the 2d Iowa Cavalry, though promoted to be Major in the regular service, is permitted to remain with his command in Missouri.

☞ Since the 27th of May, the Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Committee have fed 136,635 soldiers passing through the city.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Effect of the Mason and Slidell Surrender at the Capital—A Loud Call for Action, and a Movement—Prospects of something Ahead—The Clark Fraud on the Shawnees—Gov. Pickering—Charles Henry Foster pleged out.

[From our own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1861.

The first effect of the intelligence of the surrender of Mason and Slidell was unfortunate, and the disappointment bitter. Had our Government been in the full career of deeds demonstrating an intention to crush the rebellion with stunning blows, had its record borne something in that direction already accomplished, this feeling would have been less. But when we view the inactivity of our generals, the rapid exhaustion of our treasury, the exceeding tenderness which our rulers bestow upon slavery, and the general gloom which all these things have cast upon our foreign relations, it is not to be wondered at that public attention is centered on the surrender of the two scoundrels in Fort Warren, and that a part of the bad feeling aroused by these other circumstances is vented upon it.

It is plain that the Government must now move, if it would escape impending dissolution. Recognition of the rebel government by foreign powers cannot be staved off much longer by mere bravado. Within a few days the treasury will be depleted, with no resources ahead except a sea of paper currency, more likely to swallow us up than to bear us safely through the coming six months. Congress is growling responsive to the people's growls, investigating the conduct of the war, and appearing disposed to withhold further supplies until some use is made of the vast means already voted. A hue and cry will come up from all parts of the country, and especially from the army, about the Mason and Slidell affair. Something must be done, and that quickly. A decided victory for the Federal arms will alone bring us out of our difficulties. I expressed the belief not long since that there was a military plan on foot to deal a stunning blow at the rebellion. I have since learned some facts which tend strongly to confirm this belief. If I am correct, three weeks will not pass by without a bloody encounter somewhere along the main line of military operations, between Fortress Monroe and Cairo, and it may occur sooner. I do not pretend to know where the blow will fall, and if I did, of course I should not be permitted to tell.

A fraud amounting to $12,000 or $15,000, perpetrated on the Shawnee Indians, has just been brought to light by Commissioner Dole. During the latter part of President Buchanan's term, claims amounting to $36,715 were presented by the Shawnees for robberies committed by the Border Ruffians in 1856, chiefly in the form of horse stealing. The claims were investigated and allowed, and Congress made an appropriation to pay them. The most active solicitor and agent in the prosecution of the claims was one Edward Clark, of Kansas, who, it appears, was allowed 40 per cent. by the Indians for his trouble. The money was sent out to the Shawnee agent, Abbott by name, last month, in demand treasury notes. It now appears that Clark and another scoundrel went round among the Indians and persuaded them there was danger that they would not get their money at all, either from the depredations of the various belligerents in the neighborhood, or from the unwillingness of the Government to liquidate the debt. They thus induced them to give receipts in full and submit to another heavy shave in their just claims. Settlers on the Shawnee Reserve, which lies between Kansas City and Lawrence, say that Abbott was a party to the shameless fraud, and that he divided with Clark the profits arising from it. Abbott has come on here in great haste to stay proceedings against his bond. He alleges that the Indians would not take treasury notes, and that he induced Clark to advance the gold and pay it to the Indians, leaving it to be inferred that Clark perpetrated the fraud without his knowledge. This is a very improbable story, and even if true it would not save him from the legal consequences of the swindle. The Government will recover the amount from Abbott's sureties, and pay it to the Indians through a more careful agent. It is hoped that some means will be found for reaching Clark.

Old Gen. Pickering, of Edwards county, Illinois, is here receiving his instructions at the Interior Department, as Governor of Washington Territory. Gen. Pickering is one the oldest citizens of Illinois, having settled in Egypt forty years ago. His address hereafter will be Olympia, W. T.

The investigation of the case of C. H. Foster, of North Carolina, before the Committee on Elections, discloses one of the most unblushing pieces of knavery on record. Not only is his pretended election to Congress an arrant fraud and forgery, but the newspaper correspondence set on foot to give color to it, was all manufactured. One Carpenter testified before the Committee that he wrote the glowing letters to the N. Y. *Tribune* in that behalf, and that they were all baseless fabrications. It is not true that the President has nominated Foster as Marshal of North Carolina—that is, no such appointment has been sent to the Senate as yet. It is not to be supposed that such a nomination could be either made or confirmed after this exposition.

FROM ANNAPOLIS.

Gen. Burnside's Expedition—When it will Sail—Its Character and Objects—The Point of Attack—Hard Fighting in Prospect—The City of Annapolis.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Dec. 30, 1861.

It is now three weeks since the first work of preparation began for Gen. Burnside's expedition. As originally conceived, the plan did not propose objects half as extensive as are now entertained, and whose accomplishment will be vigorously sought by the entire expedition. As the preparations have gone on, new features have been added, and additions in one respect have rendered them necessary in others, in order to keep up the relative proportions of the affair. This will account for the seeming delay in the departure. I have before me a TRIBUNE of the 24th inst., in which it is announced that the expedition will certainly set sail between Christmas and New Years. To the reporters who have been waiting here three mortal weeks this would be cheering, if true. But as near as can be judged, for Gen. Burnside has an admirable faculty of keeping his own secrets, the 5th of January, in the new year of 1862, *may* find us steaming down the Chesapeake Bay; and if we move an hour sooner, then set me down as a false prophet.

The reticence observed by the press in regard to operations here and elsewhere, respecting this expedition, is the result of a very politely written request from the General to the newspapers, asking them to refrain from giving any information in regard to it which would give our enemies any clue as to its strength or objects. He at the same time assured them that when the time arrived for the removal of the injunction of secrecy, he would give them every facility for obtaining and transmitting all legitimate information in regard to his movements. The request has been observed, and there are already half-a-dozen "specials" on hand, ready to accept of the General's free bounty, among whom is the TRIBUNE reporter, who is a member of the reportorial league, and who, with secret signs and oaths, and mysterious midnight revelations, have inspired the drowsy inhabitants with a superstitious feeling that they are something more than common, a possible fact, which I am not disposed to dispute.

Perhaps, at your distance, I may dare to give you a few items in a general way, before the time for divulging comes, and run the risk of their getting to the rebels in advance of us. Firstly, then, the rendezvous of the land forces only is here. The fleet, with Com. Goldsborough in command, will gather in Hampton Roads. A few of the war vessels have arrived here, but they brought supplies from New York for the Quartermaster's department. The transports, or "troop-ships" as the sailors call them, are now nearly all here. They are staunch, substantial, light-draught vessels, with a capacity of not over 500 men each. They are armed with from four to six guns and howitzers each, and if necessary, can cover their own disembarkation of troops. Their names have all been changed, so that any former notoriety which a vessel may have had, and which would now render her conspicuous, is dissipated. Each vessel takes on board, beside men, an assortment of Commissary and Quartermaster's stores, and about a dozen schooners are likewise engaged for the same purpose. A number of the vessels have as many floats or scows as they have room for, ten to fifteen feet wide, and thirty or more feet long, which looks as though rivers would be crossed. A pontoon train and bridge, under the supervision of S. D. Field, of New York, are likewise a part of the preparations. A successful trial of it was made last week. It worked to a charm. A number of mortar-boats, staunch schooners, are to accompany the expedition, and they are daily arriving. The naval preparations are not as forward as those of the land forces, but will soon be in readiness.

On Saturday last the General made a detail of sailors from the different regiments here for the purpose of manning the flat-boats, and succeeded in getting over 800, fully as many as were wanted. The forces now here, it is not improper for me to allude to, as they have been published in several papers already. They do not, by any means, constitute all the strength of the land forces. The following regiments are detailed for this service, and are now here:

21st Massachusetts—Col. Augustus Morse.
23d do —Col. John Kurtz.
24th do —Col. Thos. G. Stevenson.
25th do —Col. Edwin Upton.
27th do —Col. Horace C. Lee.
10th Connecticut—Col Edwin Harland.
8th do —Col. Chas. L. Russell.
11th do —Col. T. H. C. Kingsbury.
51st Pennsylvania—Col. J. F. Hartranft.
51st New York—Col. Edward Ferrero.
53d do —Col. Lionel D'Epineul.
5th Rhode Island Battery—Capt. Belser—six guns.

The 11th Pennsylvania is also here, but will take the place of the 21st Massachusetts, and garrison the post, occupying the Naval Academy.

In addition to those above enumerated, I happen to know that three regiments, at and near Baltimore—the 1st New York, 10th Maine and 17th Massachusetts—on Saturday evening received orders to march, and if they do not turn up here within two or three days, then I shall have missed a confident guess. To be added to all these is Col. W. A. Howard's battalion of marine artillerists, about 700 strong, who are expected to man the guns on the troop-ships and mortar-boats, as well as those of the enemy when we have taken them.

There will certainly be three and possibly four brigades. Three Brigadiers are now here, but their commands are not yet definitely settled. Their names are as follows:

Gen. JOHN G. FOSTER, regular army, and from Fort Sumter.
Gen. JESSE L. RENO, U. S. Engineer service.
Gen. JOHN L. PARKE, regular army.

These officers are all men of experience, have seen much service, and will do much toward off-setting the greenness of the troops, some of whom have not been six weeks in camp. And a word just here as to this. Can you or any one else tell why Gen. Burnside is put off with the rawest troops that can be found, while such regiments as Duryee's Zouaves and Maine's 4th Wisconsin, who have been nine months in service, are left to the irksome duty of garrisoning Baltimore? Could not a green regiment perform that duty, and learn drill and discipline at the same time? Or is it intended that after the navy has played its part in this expedition, the troops are to land, sit down as they did at Port Royal, and wait to become soldiers before they move again? If this is the intention of the Departmental gentlemen, I think they will be disappointed, for if there is one thing that Gen. Burnside will do, it is that he will use his men against the enemy without any delay, and if his means are not adequate to the duty assigned, it will not be his fault. He is a *whole man*, of the live, *Western* kind, who was the first to move at the outbreak of the war, and who has no conscientious scruples about touching the rebels in their tender spots, in their cotton and their niggers.

Capt. Biggs, Division Quartermaster, has not yet arrived, but is expected to-morrow. He has been detained in New York, auditing the accounts for the expenses of the expedition, and the bills for everything but vessel-hire pass through his hands in advance of the departure. He is a good financial watch dog, as several gentlemen in New York who charged the Government twice what they did other customers, have abundant reason to know.

The point of attack is the subject of many theories and speculations. The "reportorial league" have set it down that it was originally intended to ascend the Rappahannock river, in the rear of the rebels on the lower Potomac, but that in consequence of the extensive preparations made by the rebels there, a change in the plan has been found necessary. But when it is all cyphered down, the only conclusion we come to is that we don't know anything about it. There are certain indications which give strong evidence that the fleet will not pass outside Cape Henry, and presuming such to be the probable fact, I would ask the reader to take his map, examine the eligible points of attack, and decide for himself where the blow will be struck.

First, there is the lower Potomac. Second, there is the Rappahannock, with batteries on either side, supposed to be as formidable as those on the Potomac, and with sufficient depth of water to allow vessels drawing seven feet to go up as far as Fredericksburg, which is immediately south of Aquia Creek. Third, there is the York river, wide and with a good channel, admitting vessels drawing ten feet to the wharf at West Point, which is the terminus of the railroad to Richmond, only — miles distant. As Gen. Wool can threaten Yorktown in front, while Gen. Burnside assails it in the rear, and as both movements combined would make a formidable threat on the rebel Capital, this point has many advocates. There is news here this evening that Magruder anticipates an attack on Yorktown, and has ordered away his sick, preparatory to receiving us. What a horrid thing it would be if he should be caught in the midst of one of his elaborate toilets? The fourth point mentioned is James River, the direct water avenue to Richmond, admitting vessels drawing twelve feet clear up to the city, with no difficulty at all. It is asserted that the gun boats would successfully clear the shore of rebel batteries, and that there would be no formidable land forces to encounter until reaching Richmond. But Gen. Wool could not so readily support a movement of this kind, and unless Magruder fell back from Yorktown, panic-stricken, it would leave a strong force of the enemy in the rear. So we don't count much on that. Norfolk is also freely spoken of, but no one can discover the utility of capturing that point, which would be doubtful if attempted, unless it is desired to dispossess the rebels of the property of the United States, which they have used so long against us. Besides, it is not believed that the expedition will be formidable enough to make the attempt.

Straws show which way the wind blows, and I am more than ever convinced that the army of the Potomac will co-operate with Burnside. Happening to spend yesterday in Baltimore, I learned that orders had been received by Gen. Dix to grant no more furloughs or leaves for a longer period than forty-eight hours, and then only to go to Washington, and after the 5th of January *to grant none at all*. One of Gen. McClellan's staff, Col. Sackett, who was here on Friday, inspecting the troops, reiterated the same statement, I am told, respecting the army of the Potomac, and I happen to know personally, that on Friday last about thirty applications for passes and furloughs from officers and men in Gen. Hancock's Brigade, were returned from his office, with the statement that he could not endorse them, as they would not, in any event, be granted.

If any one wants to know what is the climax of a reporter's misery, I can tell them that it consists in waiting in such a place as this for two or three long weeks, with your lips sealed as to the only object of interest, and not a single item transpiring outside worthy of a drop of ink. The place is antiquated in the extreme, most of the houses having been built before the revolution, and the people mostly resemble the mummies of Egypt in appearance, activity and intelligence. The occasional sittings of the Legislature faintly illuminate the social and mental horizon, but when they disappear, everything of that nature disappears with them. The removal of the naval school and the departure of this expedition will leave the place so quiet, that it will take a keen detective to find a live person in it.

In one of the buildings composing the City Hotel,—a fair specimen of the stupid, shiftless, extortionate character of Southern hotels—Gen. Washington is said to have made his home when he visited the place.

Gov. Bradford is to be inaugurated here next week, and if the members of the "League" are so unfortunate as to be here, they are bound to unearth "the beauty and the fashion" of the place, or else seal its history and hand it down to posterity as a specimen of the handiwork of the system of human slavery, that blights every good and perfect thing.

The readers of the TRIBUNE have my word that I will stick by this expedition, and when the fight begins they will promptly hear from it.

An Advance Movement Favored.

[Washington cor. N. Y. World, Tuesday.]

There is an earnest feeling here in favor of an effective forward movement of the army, which has grown more decided since the settlement of the Mason-Slidell affair. It is urged that an extended and successful aggressive movement can now be made, and that it would have a happy effect not only at home but upon those nations whose policy towards our Government is at present wavering. The popular complaint of England, that we are doing nothing toward the furnishing her with cotton, would be stilled; she would become less impatient, and the occurrence of more *ententes* which might result in war, would be avoided. At any rate it is said that a great victory now would secure us the increased sympathies of the greater part of Europe, and effectually prevent the recognition of the Confederacy by any trans-Atlantic power. Assurances, vague and general though they be, are still given that an advance is to be made, and that the army will not go into winter quarters. Gen. Leslie Combs lately announced that a great event is impending in Kentucky, that will result in a glorious Union victory. From advices I have received to-day, it is probable that Gen. Buckner will be attacked at Bowling Green by a large Federal force, the center of which is fifty thousand, the right wing fifteen thousand, and the left ten thousand.

English Dislike to Mr. Seward.

[From Thurlow Weed's Correspondence.]

Strong, active and subtle influences have been at work here to render our Secretary of State obnoxious to this Government, its press and people. And these influences have been so successful that he is everywhere regarded, not only as an enemy of England, but as one who, from personal hostility or political consideration, really desires a collision between the two nations. In support of these opinions the Duke of New Castle is quoted. I cannot gather, from the numerous versions afloat the precise language used by the Duke, but I am sure that either the language, or the import of what Gov. Seward said, was misapprehended, for it is an impeachment of the commonest sense to suppose that he seriously apprised the Duke of an intention to provoke a war with England; and that at a moment when our whole country was manifesting, in unmistakable enthusiasm, its admiration for the Queen and its regard for England, in ovations to *her* son and *its* heir apparent.

I perceive, in the London correspondence of the New York *Times*, allusion to another "malign influence," potent in certain quarters here, against Gov. Seward. That influence, largely responsible for the war already upon our hands, might, one would suppose, be content to wait till that war is over, before seeking to embarrass the country abroad.

Revelations of a Female Secessionist.

[From the N. Y. World, Tuesday.]

A female secessionist, by the name of Bradley, was lately arrested at Old Point, where she arrived by steamer. Fifty or sixty letters from parties South to their friends on this side the army lines, were found concealed on her person, under the lining of her bonnet, wrapped around her corset board, in her undergarments, in her stockings, and elsewhere. She also had a sort of diary, in which were noted some special events, among which was that she had kissed Jeff. Davis's hand, and spoken with many Confederate officers of high rank. The price of tea in Richmond was put down at $3 to $4 per pound, coffee $1.50 per pound, salt $1 per pound, molasses 75 to 80 cents per gallon, board $40 to $50 per week, gentlemen's dress boots $25 per pair; scarcely any ladies' shoes to be had for love or money; all kinds of provisions scarce. Beauregard, according to this diary, was greatly displeased with some of his Generals for being so badly defeated at Drainesville. She was very violent when arrested, and threatened to shoot her captors.

☞ The whaling fleet of New Bedford foots up now 422 vessels, a decrease in four years of 239 vessels. The imports the past year were of sperm oil 69,411 bbls., of whale oil 136,397 bbls., and of whalebone 1,125,374 lbs. The trade is gradually but surely dying out.

COTTON CULTURE IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Plant, its Origin and Characteristics.

QUESTIONS OF CLIMATE CONSIDERED.

Commercial Importance of the Movement.

MODES OF CULTURE EXPLAINED.

Official Report to the Illinois State Agricultural Society.

CHAMPAIGN, CHAMPAIGN CO., ILL., Dec. 18, 1861.

To John P. Reynolds, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Illinois State Agricultural Society:

DEAR SIR: For several years I have given some attention to the subject of the introduction of cotton to the prairies of our State, and previous to the breaking out of this great rebellion, I had come to the conclusion, that the soil to which to experiment, aided by capital and skill, would enable the free farmers of the prairie *to compete, as the shoebles of the world, with the slave-grown cotton of the South*, and that we were pretty sure to see repeated in cotton growing, that which we are soon to be made witnesses of in the success of the sorghum, which earlier or later, will render Illinois a far greater producer, than consumer of sugar and syrups.

But at this time, a threatened war with England, a great rebellion in progress which has called a million of men, nearly, into the field, a rebellion, if we judge by the progress it has made, not likely soon to be put down, a growing scarcity and increasing demand for all kinds of textile materials, and cotton advanced three and four prices within 6 months; opposed by a wide awakening on the subject of cotton growing on the Northwestern prairies of this country—leads me to think, I see advancing one of those great conspiracies of nature, which frequently offset, neutralize and turn to some grand advantage, the best and greatest apparent successes of tyrants and traitors. It would indeed be no small compensation for this rebellion, if it stimulated and finally rendered certain, within one decade, the profitable cultivation of cotton, on the Northwestern prairies, between the 35th and 45th parallel of latitude. With these and similar thoughts, and remembering your own kind suggestions to this end, I beg, through you, to lay the following pages before your President and the Executive Board of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, at their meeting in Springfield, in January.

Soon after the breaking out of the present rebellion, the cotton manufacturers of Great Britain professed to comfort themselves, and took pleasure in assuring the world, that in case of the failure of the cotton supply of America, in consequence of a war, blockade or servile insurrection, the deficit could readily be made up from India. But more recently this source of supply has been less and less referred to, and recent and actual examination has proved, what Mr. J. R. McCulloch, a distinguished political economist, stated as long ago as 1854, in the article "*Manufactures*," contributed to the xiv vol. of *Encyclopaedia Brittannica*. Refering to the sources of cotton supply, after citing the Southern United States as the principal, he says:

"We confess we have little faith in the speculations of those who say that the supply from India may be largely augmented. India cotton is mostly of inferior quality, and the tenure of the land, and the character of the natives, present formidable obstacles to its extended cultivation. And if little need be expected from India, far less should be expected from Africa. The prospects of the manufacturer would be bad indeed when he comes to depend, in any considerable degree, on African imports."

The British Government, within a few weeks, has acknowledged the force and truth of Mr. McCulloch's objections to cotton cultivation in India, having prepared itself to grant to British settlers fee simple titles to lands in India, at a low rate per acre, a thing never before done since the conquest of India. Meantime, British settlers in that country are not likely to influence cotton supply for some years to come.

The unreasonableness of looking to India or Africa to supply the markets of the world with cotton, being established, and it being conceded that the United States is the main source of supply, it is plainly apparent that a rebellion, which calls into the field two-thirds of all able-bodied white men, must, with or without a blockade, reduce for some years the production several million bales. Yet the demand for cotton is increasing, and will steadily increase. The product of cotton in China is estimated to be equal to that of the United States. But China not only purchases of foreign cotton fifty or sixty million pounds per annum, but also buys several million yards of cotton cloth of British and American manufacturers. In Mexico and Central America, and in the States of South America, the population is so sparse, the character of their political institutions is so uncertain, the tenure of land so unsafe, and the possession of property, that not even the stimulus of present prices would succeed in obtaining from them a considerable annual supply.

It seems to belong to the prairies of the *free States of North America to afford the deficiency in material for clothing, as they now do for feeding the world.* Should the war end to-morrow, peace be established and intercourse restored, the price of cotton cannot come down, at present, to the average of the last five years, but is likely to remain for that time certainly, from twenty-five to fifty per cent. above that average. Should the war continue for several years, which is not improbable, should the slaves be emancipated, which is possible, or should they emancipate themselves, which is to be hoped, the price of cotton is likely to approximate to that of wool, until production in new fields, shall have restored the equilibrium between demand and supply. So that in event of immediate peace or prolonged war, the high price of cotton seems to be assured for years to come.

The Cotton States in supplying four million bales, afford upwards of one half of the total amount of cotton consumed in Europe and America. In England, cotton manufacture absorbs capital to the amount of nearly four hundred millions, the annual product of her mills amounts to nearly as many dollars, while three-fourths of a million operatives are employed and seven millions of souls are directly or indirectly supported by them; so that the demand in England constantly increasing, will equal the diminished supply of the Cotton States, leaving a large home and foreign demand for prairie grown cotton.

The cotton plant, like the potato, is a tropical production, and like it, improves as it travels north. The cotton of India is an inferior article, and it is plain that a more moderate temperature, or a different soil and climate than that region has, is necessary to produce length and fineness of fibre, or "staple," as it is called. The cotton growing region of the United States, as at present defined, has been found to produce the best cotton in the world, and the problem for us to solve, is, how far north does this region extend, and is there any reasonable hope that it may be acclimated to the southern, central or northern prairies of the Free States. Are those subtropical influences known to be common to the prairies sufficiently strong, and is the soil and climate sufficiently favorable, to lend color to the belief, that cotton may be profitably grown on them? We should gain little by enquiring whether cotton will or will not grow in the woody States of Ohio and Indiana, or in southern Illinois, because to increase the area of land suitable for raising cotton, in a timbered country north, presupposes a preliminary expenditure which is not likely to be made, when large bodies of the richest prairie remain open to improvement. If cotton is to become a staple crop as far north as 35 deg. 40 min., or 45 deg. N. L., the prairies are to have that monopoly.

Though cotton has been grown in India from the earliest times, it was not introduced into these colonies until 1770, and the total product of 1790 did not exceed 200,000 pounds; but in 1860 the total crop exceeded two thousand million pounds. Some time in the twelfth or thirteenth century cotton was first grown in China, and since that time it has spread from the Southern part over the whole empire proper, which extends north to the 40° parallel N. L. In China the best cotton is grown in the province of Shantung, and north and east of Nankin, or in a region near and on the 35th parallel N. L., some degrees further north than it is allowed in the United States that cotton can be profitably grown.

The Chinese agricultural writers recommend that the ground for cotton be plowed three times in the month of February, that the seed should be soaked to moisten the down adhering to it, and planted late in the month of April, showing a considerable similarity in the character of the climate of China in 35° to 40° N. L. to ours; for we all know that in six seasons out of seven, there are in February two or three weeks, in which the plow can be run; and, further, the surest time to insure a crop of corn, all seasons taken together, is to plant late in April. The writers further recommend deep cultivation previous to planting, laying off the rows and hills from 3½ to 4 feet apart, and pinching in the terminal buds in July and August. The success which has attended the introduction from China and Japan of the *Ailanthus glandulosa* and *Paulonia imperialis*, trees of a subtropical character; as well as the *Pyrus Japonica* and *Weigela Rosea*, flowering shrubs; the *Wistarias*, climbing *perennials*, the Japan Lillies and the *Dicentra Spectabilis*, bulbous plants, the Chinese Pinks and Paeonies and numerous other arboreal and floral acquisitions, valuable both for their beauty and vigor, and doubly valuable for their hardiness, subjected to all the vicissitudes of our climate, show a singular adaptation of our soil and seasons to the vegetation of Eastern Asia. Would it not be reasonable to infer a like success with cotton were it introduced from the more northern provinces of China?

The effect produced on soils by the climate to which they are subject, is very little understood. The climate of the prairies of Central Illinois is one of great extremes. Our summers are subtropical like those of South Carolina, and our winters, though short, are subarctic like Canada. In consequence, the trees and other perennials, native to the prairies are those common to the same winter isotherm, that is, such as can withstand a low winter temperature. So we infer that though the Ailanthus and Pawlonia are trees of a subtropical origin, they must have been originally subject to a low winter temperature, though cultivation and protection help to save these foreigners while young. The length of our summers and their high average mean temperature, produced no doubt in some degree by the clearness and dryness of the atmosphere of the prairies, enables us to grow successfully, a long and increasing list of the subtropical annuals. It is probable the prairies owe the greatest share of their fertility to these extremes. Our arctic freezes in winter, our tropic heats in summer, our flooding rains, which at intervals of an uncertain periodicity, lay the whole country under water, our drouths which sometimes bridge the seasons, are but so many agents for disintegrating and fertilizing the soil, and are valuable according to the measure of their intensity. Combined, these may be considered the dynamic force or influence of the climate. Certain patent experimenters in England have shown that after thorough drainage and careful cultivation, the wheat soils of that island are capable of yielding eighteen bushels of wheat per acre the power of the soil to sustain vegetation being kept up by the [illegible] effects of frost, rain, sunshine, drouth, &c. We may say then that the dynamic force of the English climate acting on its soil is equal to the production of eighteen bushels of wheat per acre. But the climate of England is mild and equal, compared with ours, and it would be fair to infer a dynamic force operating on the prairies, by a much greater power, as the extremes of the one exceed the extremes of the other. This gives us some insight how to value our own climate, and allows us to count with tolerable certainty upon making as many successful croppings of cotton as of corn, while of the latter seems limitless; and why not of the former, since a larger share of the whole plant in cotton culture is left on the field than of the former? At the South it is said that cotton is an exhausting crop. So it is, under the influences of a southern climate, to which deep freezings of the soil are unknown. But there the exhaustion of Southern soils is more mechanical than material, the soil becoming packed, by long cultivation, like a roadbed. Were the severe frosts to hold off these prairies for ten years, good-bye to their persistent fertility forever.

The soil real of the prairies is a finely comminuted yellow clay, with occasional thin strata of gravel and sand. It covers the prairies to an average depth of not less than ten feet. Below this lies a vast deposit of blue clay, so deep that, *as yet*, no geological plummet has satisfactorily sounded it. The black soil, or loam, lying above the yellow clay and generally known as the soil proper, was, no doubt, originally yellow clay, but changed both in color and in character by the tremendous dynamic force of the prairie climate. And here it is, perhaps, well to remark, that the deepest soils, the rankest vegetation, and heaviest timber is found on the highest and central part of the grand prairie, proper, which may be roughly described by a line drawn fifty miles north and thirty miles south of the 40th degree N. L. Whether this is owing to the greater period that has transpired since its upheaval, or whether owing to the *maximum* of extremes to which the great prairie is subject, I leave others to determine.

Here, I repeat, and I repeat it to force upon the minds of the agriculturists, the great fact that our climate is our greatest gift, instead of our most unbearable affliction. It is in these extremes we get at the persistent fertility of the prairie soil under successive croppings, and the explanation in part, at least, of the wonderful growth made by Indian corn, the sorghum, tomato, pepper, the sweet potato, and, especially, the whole family of the encurbitaces. What other special causes may operate, it is not safe to say, in the present state of our knowledge, but it is certain there are a combination of influences at work, which give to the prairies a sub-Tropical summer climate, and vegetation is pushed forward with such force that, practically, we are for five months within the tropics; and it is on this phenomena I rely, in a great measure, for the successful growth of cotton.

It is certainly worthy of the best efforts of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, collectively and individually, to ascertain, by such means as lie within their power, whether a subtropical plant of as much economical value as cotton, may not prove as readily conformable to the prairie soil and climate as many others of a similiar parentage, and whether, like wheat and Indian corn, the potato, bean, pepper and vegetables of analogous importance, it may not become so necessary to man's existence, and so humanized that it will, in due time, with proper care and nursing, follow his footsteps, both North and South of the equator, for forty-five or fifty deg. of latitude. The origin of the wheat plant is lost in the twilight of civilization. That of the potato and Indian corn is uncertain and obscure, but enough remains to enable us to determine that they were natives of the tropics, and compared with there present progeny, differed as widely as the wild crab apple from the luscious Swaar.

The best evidence we have, however, that the cotton plant will suit itself to more northern soils is, that it has improved in migrating from a tropical to a subtropical region, and that it has been cultivated on the prairie with as much success as could be expected from the character of the cultivation and attention bestowed upon it. The greatest successes in grape culture, and in wheat culture too, have been obtained, of the first in Germany, and the second in England, the cultivators depending on that degree of knowledge which can only be obtained under a rather unfavorable climate and on a tolerably barren soil. Should our intelligent agriculturists undertake the cultivation of cotton, a higher degree of skill and greater results are likely to follow in ten years, than those achieved in the cotton States in three quarters of a century.

As to frosts, there is little to fear from the first of May until the 15th of October. Frosts may and do come, but in nine cases in ten, the hygrometric condition of the atmosphere is such, that on the open prairie and in exposed situations, they rarely do any considerable damage. Cotton, of the kind grown on the Yazoo bottoms, in Mississippi, growing under the observation of the writer, in 40 deg. north latitude, survived the hoar frost of the morning of the 5th of June, 1859, and in 1859, and in 1860 the matured plant did not succumb until after the 15th of October, and not until two weeks later in 1861. Cotton is not so impatient of frost as is generally believed. It needs a rich corn soil, very deep cultivation, and under such circumstances luxuriates under a fiery sun and a prolonged drouth. In acclimating southern seed, the plant should be pushed by deep, clean culture, and thinned out so that no more than two or three stalks will occupy a hill, which hills should be three and a half or four feet apart. About the first of September, from fifty to one hundred bolls will have developed on each stalk. At this time commence pinching in the terminal buds, so as to prevent any more bolls setting, and to throw the whole energies of the plant into perfecting the bolls already set. Should the weather continue warm and seasonable—that is, not very dry—the bolls will but few of them open till the first frost, when, at the touch of that power, they will burst over the whole field, into a white cloud, like a pile of gunpowder at a spark of fire.

As favorable as our soil and summers are to the growth of Indian corn and melons, it is well known that the seed of either, if acclimated to and obtained from an extreme southern limit, will not ripen, if at all, until late, the first season, and the acclimation, to be successful, must be gradual. The early vegetables grown south are raised from seeds obtained from the North, and are renewed annually. The southern corn crop is mostly made from northern seed, and the best wheat grown there has a like origin.

The advantage to be gained in procuring cotton seed from China would probably be a saving of the time and labor necessary for successful acclimation. I take the liberty to suggest to your society that measures should be taken to procure a supply of seed from that source, particularly from the region about Nankin; and meantime that the best energies of the society be given, by premiums or otherwise, as the magnitude of a probable successful result calls for. The progress of civilization teaches us that the intelligence of man has always been equal to the demand of his necessities, and that those imperative wants have been always supplied in a way that leads to his improvement. The empire of cotton at the South is ended. Where is cotton more likely to build up another, than on the Northwestern prairies?

I say scarcely nothing of the benefits to this State to grow out of a successful introduction of the cotton plant. It would produce the same revolution in value and prices, that it created in the Cotton States between 1830 and 1860. I will not refer to the argument which claims that "cotton can be grown profitably by slave labor only, that is, cheap labor." Slave labor is dear labor, and cotton growing, next to cane growing and sugar making, is the most profitable of all agriculture; it is because these branches of agriculture are profitable that they can bear the burden of slave labor; I will not compare the gradual narrowing and wearing out of the cotton growing region by the inevitable mechanical unfertility which nothing can remedy, with the persistent fertility of the prairies, annually renewed by the dynamic force of their climate, nor make a hundred other points on this matter, but I hope I have said enough to induce patriotic and *amateur* agriculturists to experiment.

It is to them that we must look for all such and similar movements, for our legislators and public men have neither the necessary knowledge nor the pecuniary interest in the soil which will stimulate them to give their time, talents and attention to agricultural progress.

I am very truly, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. JOHNSON.

Camp Butler, at Springfield.

Adjutant General Fuller has gone through Camp Butler, as Camp Douglas, consolidating the regiments, and the following results are officially announced:

Thirty-second Regiment.—To include four companies of Col. William Hunter's command; staff—Colonel John Logan; Lieut. Colonel, John W. Ross; Major, William Hunter.

Forty-sixth Regiment.—To include 364 men of the Dement regiment at Dixon. Staff—Colonel, John A. Davis; Lieutenant Colonel, John I. Jones; Major, John Dement.

Forty-Ninth Regiment.—To include five companies of Col. Pease's command. Staff—Colonel, William R. Morrison; Lieutenant-Colonel, Phineas Pease; Major, John Hay.

Capt. Keith's company of artillery is to include that of Capt. Plant, who becomes First Lieutenant. Also, the squad of artillery under Capt. Morgan is consolidated with the Quincy artillery.

This provides for all the infantry in camp, and makes three regiments each of more than the minimum number.

Col. P. Morrison, of the 8th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Springfield, to take charge of future recruiting in the State, in the name of the United States. The *State Journal* says:

As Springfield is made the general depot for this purpose, the various temporary encampments in other parts of the State will be broken up, their troops brought here, and Camp Butler alone be continued as a rendezvous—accessible, as it is, for moving forward troops, whether to Cairo, to St. Louis, or *via* Quincy to Northern Missouri. As a camp for the "collection and instruction of recruits," we doubt not, Camp Butler, under the supervision of Col. Morrison and his assistants, will assume an efficiency and discipline, which would be creditable to any encampment of the regular soldiers.

There will not, as we suppose, be any conflict between the State and the General Government in reference to the duties which Col. Morrison has been sent here to perform; but that the Governor will co-operate with him in carrying out the instructions of the War Department, as is the case in the other States of the North. Col. Morrison called upon Adjutant General Fuller on yesterday, but will await the return of the Governor from Washington for further consultation, before entering upon his duties.

Capt. Watson, U. S. A., will remain here as Mustering Officer of the Army, under Col. Morrison.

Of the new barracks at Camp Butler the *Journal* also says:

The soldiers at Camp Butler are delighted with their new barracks, and only regret that the quarters are not sufficiently extensive to accommodate all. Many are still domiciled in canvas tents. This ought to be seen to at once. As the camp is a permanent recruiting station, additional quarters ought at once to be erected, so as to accommodate at least six thousand troops.

The Trent Case on the Continent.

A FRENCH VIEW OF THE SEIZURE

Diplomatic Correspondence of Mr. Thouvenel and Mr. Seward.

MR. THOUVENEL TO MR. MERCIER.

[Translation.]

ADMINISTRATION OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, Political Department.

No. 32. PARIS, 31 December, 1861.

SIR,—The arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, on board the English packet Trent by an American cruiser, has produced in France, if not the same emotion as in England, at least extreme astonishment and sensation.

Public sentiment was at once engrossed with the lawfulness and the consequences of such an act, and the impression which has resulted from it, has not been, for a moment, doubted.

The fact has appeared so much out of accordance with the ordinary rules of international law, that it has chosen to throw the responsibility for it exclusively on the commander of the San Jacinto.

It is not yet given to us to know whether this supposition is well founded, and the Government of the Emperor has therefore also had to examine the question raised by the taking away of the two passengers from the Trent.

This desire to contribute to prevent a conflict, perhaps imminent, between two powers, for which it is animated by sentiments equally friendly, and the duty to uphold, for the purpose of placing the rights of its own flag under shelter from any attack, certain principles essential to the security of neutrals, have, after mature reflection, convinced it that it could not, under the circumstances, remain entirely silent.

If, to our deep regret, the Cabinet at Washington were disposed to approve the conduct of the commander of the San Jacinto, it would be either by considering Messrs. Mason and Slidell as enemies or as seeing in them nothing but rebels. In the one as in the other case there would be a forgetfulness, extremely annoying, *of principles upon which we have always found the United States in agreement with us.*

By what title, in effect, would the American cruiser, in the first case, have arrested Messrs. Mason and Slidell? The United States have admitted with us, in the treaties concluded between the two countries, that the freedom of the flag extends itself over the persons found on board, should they be enemies of one of the two parties, unless the question is of military people actually in the service of the enemy. Messrs. Mason and Slidell were, therefore, by virtue of this principle, which we have never found any difficulty in causing to be inserted in our treaties of friendship and commerce, perfectly at liberty under the neutral flag of England. Doubtless it will not be pretended that they could be considered as contraband of war. That which constitutes contraband of war is not yet, it is true, exactly settled, the limitations are not absolutely the same for all the powers, but, in what relates to persons, the special stipulations which are found in the treaties concerning military people, define plainly the character of those who only can be seized upon by belligerents; but there is no need to demonstrate that Messrs. Mason and Slidell could not be assimilated to persons in that category.

There remains, therefore, to invoke, in explanation of their capture, only the pretext that they were the bearers of official dispatches from the enemy; but this is the moment to recall a circumstance which governs all this affair, and which renders the conduct of the American cruiser unjustifiable. The Trent was not destined to a point belonging to one of the belligerents; she was carrying to a neutral country her cargo and her passengers, and moreover, it was in a neutral port that they were taken.

If it were admissible that under such conditions the neutral flag does not completely cover the persons and merchandise it carries, its immunity would be nothing more than an idle word. At any moment the commerce and the navigation of third powers would have to suffer from their innocent and even their indirect relations with the one or the other of the belligerents. These last would no longer find themselves as having only the right to exact from the neutral entire impartiality, and to interdict all intermeddling on his part in acts of hostility. They would impose on his freedom of commerce and navigation restrictions which modern international law has refused to admit as legitimate; and we should, in a word, fall back upon vexatious practices, against which, in other epochs, no power has more earnestly protested than the United States.

If the Cabinet at Washington would only look on the two persons arrested as rebels, whom it is always lawful to seize, the question, to place it on other ground, could not be solved, however, in a sense in favor of the commander of the San Jacinto. There would be, in such case, misapprehension of the principle which makes a vessel a portion of the territory of a nation whose flag it bears, and violation of that immunity which prohibits a foreign vessel, by consequence, from the exercise of his jurisdiction. It certainly is not necessary to recall to mind with what energy, under every circumstance, the Government of the United States has maintained this immunity, and the right of asylum, which is the consequence of it.

Not wishing to enter upon a more deep discussion of the questions raised by the capture of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, I have said enough, I think, to settle the point that the Cabinet of Washington could not, without striking a blow at the principles which all neutral nations are alike interested in holding in respect, nor without taking the attitude of contradiction of its own course up to this time, give its approbation to the proceedings of the commander of the San Jacinto.

In this State of things, it evidently should not, according to our views, hesitate about the determination to be taken.

Lord Lyons is already instructed to present the demand for satisfaction which the English Cabinet is under the necessity of reducing to form, and which consists in the immediate release of the persons taken from on board the Trent, and in sending explanations which may take from this act its offensive character toward the British flag. The Federal Government will be inspired by a just and exalted feeling in deferring to these requests. One would search in vain to what end, for what interest, it would hazard to provoke, by a different attitude, a rupture with Great Britain.

For ourselves, we should see in that fact a deplorable complication, in every respect, of the difficulties with which the Cabinet at Washington has already to struggle, and a precedent of a nature seriously to disquiet all the powers which continue outside of the existing contest. We believe that we give evidence of loyal friendship for the Cabinet at Washington by not permitting it to remain in ignorance, in this condition of things, of our manner of regarding it. I request you, therefore, sir, to seize the first occasion of opening yourself frankly to Mr. Seward, and, if he asks it, send him a copy of this dispatch.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.
THOUVENEL.

Monsieur HENRI MERCIER, Minister of the Emperor at Washington.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. MERCIER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1861.

Mr. Henry Mercier:

SIR—I have submitted to the President the copy you were so good as to give me of a dispatch addressed to you on the 3d of December instant, concerning the recent proceeding of Capt. Wilkes, in arresting certain persons on board of the British contract mail steamer Trent.

Before receiving the paper, however, the President had decided upon the disposition to be made of the subject which has caused so much anxiety in Europe. That disposition of the subject, as I think, renders unnecessary any discussion of it in reply to the comments of Mr. Thouvenel. I am permitted, however, to say that Mr. Thouvenel has not been in error in supposing, first, that the Government of the United States has not acted in any sprit of disregard of the rights or of the sensibilities of the British nation, and that he is equally just in assuming that the United States would consistently vindicate, by their practice on this occasion, the character they have so long maintained as an advocate of the most liberal principles concerning the rights of neutral States in maritime war.

When the French Government shall come to see at large the views of this Government, and those of the Government of Great Britain, on the subject now in question, and to compare them with the views expressed by Mr. Thouvenel on the part of France, it will probably perceive that, while it must be admitted that these three powers are equally impressed with the same desire for the establishment of principles favorable to neutral rights, there is, at the same time, not such an entire agreement concerning the application of those principles as is desirable to secure that important object.

The Government of the United States will be happy if the occasion which has elicited this correspondence can be improved so as to secure a more definite agreement upon the whole subject by all maritime powers.

You will assure Mr. Thouvenel that this Government appreciates as well the frankness of his explanations as the spirit of friendship and good will toward the United States in which they are expressed.

It is a sincere pleasure for the United States to exchange assurances of a friendship which had its origin in associations of the most sacred character in the history of both countries.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

How They Use Them.

A letter from one of our Illinois boys under Gen. Pope's command, written to an old comrade employed in this office, says quite a number of negroes were taken with the secesh prisoners during the late "catch" by our forces. The most of them had been employed by the rebels in moulding bullets. If that individual in Col. Bryner's regiment who has been so terribly exercised about the *Transcript's* "abolitionism," ever gets shot with one of these bullets, we hope he will not complain of him who made it, as he goes for compelling him to do it.—*Peoria Transcript.*

☞ Government has been dividing the country into "pay districts," for the payment of volunteers in camp. The States of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin form one district, under Major Kinzie, paymaster, of this city. Ohio and Michigan are another district, under paymaster Malcolm McDowell.

☞ Thurlow Weed, writing from London, December 8th, says a pleasant incident occurred on the day previous. Bishop McIlvaine, who attended church, was identified and invited into the pulpit; after which prayers were read, not only the Queen, but for the President, Congress and people of the United States.

☞ Richard Gatewood, a private of the 1st Kentucky Regiment, at Charleston, on the Kanawha river, was executed on Friday, the 20th ult., for the combined crimes of desertion, mutinous conduct, and a murderous assault upon the sentinel, while on duty.

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Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of

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To their superior facilities for furnishing a good Office or Counting-Room Outfit.

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For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible]

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DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

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POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM

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TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture [illegible]

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Having established an Agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general

BANKING BUSINESS,

Buying and selling

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Discounting Produce Bills based on Shipments,

Receiving Deposits and Collecting Commercial Paper.

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And other European Countries, for sale at the Banking Office of

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Drafts on Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., London, and Letters of Credit available anywhere on the Continent granted.

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J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) NEW YORK, Oct. 5th, 1861.

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FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons of Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance. The Notes will be endorsed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

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This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

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BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

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Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of March, A. D. 1861.

E. W. WILLARD, Cashier. GEORGE SMITH, President.

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HOPE COTTON MILLS,

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SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

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33 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

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Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in

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Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

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CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times.

A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc. etc.

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(Successor to Wahl Bros.)

No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

Educational.

DEARBORN SEMINARY,

81 Wabash Avenue.

The next term of this Institution for Young Ladies will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 2d, 1862.

THE UNIVERSITY

AT

LAKE FOREST!

The WINTER TERM of the Preparatory and Collegiate Departments of Lind University will commence on Monday, January 6th, and close April 9th, 1862.

PROF. S. F. MILLER, A. M., Principal of Preparatory Department, and REV. WM. C. DICKINSON, A. M., Professor of Languages.

REV. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D., [illegible]

Lake Forest, Dec. 23d, 1861. PETER PAGE, Sec'y.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY,

AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 29th of January next. The undersigned will furnish Circulars and any desirable information on application by mail or otherwise.

Lake Forest, December, 1861. B. DICKINSON.

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THE NEW MUSIC BOOK.

By Lowell and William Mason.

ASAPH; OR, THE CHOIR BOOK: A collection of Vocal Music, Sacred and Secular, for Choirs, Singing Schools, Musical Societies and Conventions, and the Home Circle.

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Price in Chicago, $[illegible] per dozen.

ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

Military Goods.

SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES,—

C. ROBY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Line Officers, Staff, Medical, Paymasters' and General Officers U. S. Regulation Swords, Belts and Sashes. [illegible] Agents, 91 Beekman street, New York.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

TREASON IN INDIANA.

A New Secret Society Exposed—Why John G. Davis Fled to Richmond.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, Monday.]

We have heretofore alluded to some of the efforts instigated by John G. Davis, which aimed to defeat the collection of the direct tax in this State, but the letter discoveries show that those efforts were but the beginning and rough outline of a system which is now so complete and thoroughly prepared for its infernal work as it can be. By means which it is no necessary to disclose it has been ascertained that a secret society has been organized in this State with the purpose of opposing the war and defeating all attempts to sustain it by taxation. This Society has its oaths, passwords, signs and lodges, as any other secret society, and is undoubtedly an offshoot of the "K. G. C." association, adapted to this latitude. It exists in this city, in Terre Haute, in Rockville, in Madison, and several other places. Its meetings are secret, and its lodge rooms are kept carefully concealed. Its members in this city, and several others, are positively known, though it is not known that there may not be others connected with it than those who have been "spotted." The existence of the Society has been known for some time, but it has only been within a short time that appliances could be brought to bear to procure a full exposure of the secrets.

John G. Davis is reported by telegraph to have passed through Hopkinsville, Ky., a day or two ago, on his way to Richmond. He doubtless intends to join the rebel army, and complete the treason he has so long been hatching. But it is doubtful if he would have chosen this particular time for his flight if he had felt safe at home. The exposure of the new treasonable secret Society, called the "M. P's," which we publish this morning, it is authentically stated was learned by him in time to allow his escape. He doubtless felt that this exposure insured a halter for his infamous neck, and chose to carry it to a safer climate.

Of course Davis will bear intelligence to the rebels that there is a secret association, sworn to aid them, in Indiana, and his news will gladden hearts that have begun to sink under the weight of their terrible crime. Shall his spy report be made good? Shall this secret society exist? Its members are known. Shall they remain to organize assistance for the rebels in our midst, and under the protection of laws which they are outraging? Davis may report his secret society at Richmond, but the rebels will find that they will get no help for it when they call. It is time for the people to watch and work. Treason is active, dangerous and daring. Let those who are known to be the friends of, and sympathizers with, the confessed and fugitive traitor Davis, be so watched that their treason may be checked before it goes further.

The Canadian Irish.

Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee recently came out in a manifesto pledging the Irishmen of Canada to loyalty to Great Britain in case of a war. An attempt the other day of this valiant gentleman to enrol an Irish battalion at Montreal signally failed. The hall in which the Irishmen assembled, we are told, was well filled, and the President of the St. Patrick's Society was called to the chair by a portion of the audience, the remainder indulging in loud and unseemly hissing. The rest is told by the N. Y. *Tribune*:

The President's appeal to the Irishmen to "rally," was met by the question, "To defend *the flag of England?*" mingled with such expressions as "You wish to be Colonel yourself, do you?" And his next appeal to his countrymen to defend the land of their adoption was met by another interruption reminding him that it is not the land of their fathers. Again, when the President pointed out the privileges Irishmen enjoy in Canada, a refractory portion of the audience suggests to him—*he may thank the United States for that.* At length the unfortunate Chairman is compelled to subside; and in order to mollify the audience and inspire, if possible, a more loyal feeling into the company, Mr. McGee is brought forward. His appearance is signalized first by three rousing cheers for the United States—seconded by three more equally enthusiastic cheers for Thomas Francis Meagher! A threat from Mr. McGee that he would speak to the reporters if such interruptions continued, seems to have produced a momentary lull in the audience. The speaker, however, proceeds but a short way, when his progress is again arrested by three cheers for a brother of Mr. McGee's, who, according to his own admission, is a captain in the Union army. The cheers for Capt. McGee are succeeded by three more for Col. Corcoran—cresting, as the reporter of the Montreal *Gazette* states, intense "cheering, groaning and confusion." A few more words from Mr. McGee and the cheers for Col. Corcoran are repeated —coupled this time, however, with "the gallant 69th." Following these, we have at regular intervals "cheers for Meagher," and such sentiments as this, "the Stars and Stripes will rule when you are dead," with others equally appropriate to the occasion, and consoling to the loyal originators of the association. The resolutions offered to the meeting promising Irish support to the British Government are said to have been passed by a majority; but the Tory who reports the proceedings is compelled to admit the force and vigor of the opposition, and the unbounded enthusiasm which greeted the mention of such names as Meagher and Corcoran.

To this it should be added that the Irish Catholic population of the two provinces is nearly 600,000 in number—no inconsiderable proportion of the whole inhabitants. It should also be noted that Mr. McGee is the representative of the people he attempted to convert to his newly-adopted principles, and his influence with his constituents has heretofore been almost unbounded.

Molasses Refining in Chicago.

[From the New York World, Dec. 27.]

The great City of the Lakes, with characteristic sagacity and energy, offers all practicable facilities for the new enterprise which promises to form an important feature in its future trade and commerce. The Chicago Sugar Refining Company, of which Mr. Belcher is a moving spirit, now refine quantities of the crude sorghum and imphee syrup at ten cents per gallon, or return seventy-five gallons of refined for each hundred gallons of the crude article. A hundred gallons of the crude yield about ninety of the refined.

Messrs. Chase and Emery, of the Illinois Horticultural Society, declare that the refined sorghum "ranks with the best refined golden syrup."

The Sugar Refining Company established the trade under the name of "western plantation syrup," and the article is sold at fifty cents per gallon.

As in Iowa, so also in Illinois, the syrup trade now takes in the sorghum almost exclusively in various localities, and in Chicago the new article is rapidly superseding that heretofore dealt in.

The committee above named conclude by asserting that "the cultivation of the sugar cane (sorghum) in the Northwest is no longer a matter of doubt;" adding that "as high as 350 gallons of syrup have been produced per acre—150 gallons being a small yield;" and that the Northwest "will soon have a home supply of syrup, and a surplus to export to the Eastern States."

The production of sugar from sorghum or imphee is not yet largely undertaken; but instances of sugar-making in sundry places indicate that the success of that part of the business, on a large scale, is only a question of time; for it cannot be doubted that the process of Covering, of Philadelphia, and others, will lead to good results in granulating sugar generally, like those now witnessed in refining the syrup. On this branch of the subject, we may add, that the specimen of sorghum sugar exhibited by Mr. Rogers, at the late Illinois State Fair, is mentioned as conclusive that sugar may be made in the best manner by his peculiar process.

The proceedings of the recent annual convention of cultivators of sorghum and imphee, at Rockford, Ill., concur substantially with the foregoing statement, with this addition, that some prefer imphee over sorghum, as better suited to crystallization in sugar making.

A Daring Exploit.

[From the Louisville Journal, 30th.]

A few days since a squad of some half dozen left Col. Shackleford's regiment at Calhoun, on Green river, to bring back three soldiers who had gone to Todd county. While on their route, after night, they came upon some fifty rebel cavalry, and our men seeing that resistance would be useless, took to the woods. One of them, named Wilkins, was separated from his companions, and, in winding about through the woods, came several times in close proximity to rebel squads, but succeeded in eluding them. He at last overtook three of them, and seeing that his chances were desperate, he determined to join them and pass himself off as one of their number. By keeping a little in the rear, he watched a favorable opportunity, when he drew his revolver, and firing rapidly, killed one, badly wounded another, and caused the third to take to flight. Wilkins succeeded in making his escape and returned to camp at Calhoun, where a gentleman arrived the next day from Elkton, and stated that the rebel cavalry reported that the country was overrun with Federal troops, and that they had been forced to retreat before a superior force. The camp at Calhoun contains plenty of such pluck in the regiments under Colonels Shackleford, Jackson, Hawkins, and Burbridge. The men are eager for fight, and will rout the rebels whenever and wherever they meet them.

Windsor, C. W., to be Fortified.

[From the Detroit Advertiser, 30th.]

The report having been circulated that fortifications were in process of construction, at Windsor, and which seemed to receive additional confirmation, from the fact that Government engineers had lately visited that place for the purpose of selecting a suitable location for the erection of fortifications, our reporter was induced to visit the locality in question. The place referred to, is a short distance in the rear, and a little to the right of the Town Hall, on an eminence commanding the most thickly settled portion of our city. It comprises an area of about six hundred and twenty-five rods on each side, around which the ground has been thrown up in a very even and accurate manner, to the depth of about two feet, and somewhat resembling a well made carriage road, but the corners are so nearly square that it is quite impossible that it should have been thrown up for this purpose. It is very probable that this is the commencement of a fort, as the location is well selected, occupying an eminence which commands the most thickly populated portion of Detroit.

A few evenings since there was an attempt to flood New York City with counterfeit 10s of the Commercial Bank, Bristol, R. I.; 2s of the Merchants' Bank, Lowell, Mass.; 1s of the Merchants Bank, New Haven; and 5s of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia—all new counterfeits.

"I Propose, Sir, We Must Fight."

[From the N. Y. Herald, Dec. 28.]

A happy issue out of our complications, foreign as well as domestic, is to be found in only one way—the path of safety, honor and confidence lies through bloody fields, developed in the thunder-clouds of battle.

We will go into no question of military strategy; such questions belong to the commanders in the field. We do not presume to say what particular blows should be struck nor where they should fall first and heaviest; but that the clash of arms should immediately be heard; that the rebels should forthwith be met, not in desultory skirmishes, but in desperately-sought general engagements, is a demand that challenges our recognition on which ever side we turn our eyes. In this hour, in this crisis, which is too grave for smooth-tongued compliance toward persons in or out of authority, the truth must be boldly spoken. *For the first time since we became a nation the bitter cup of national humiliation is presented to our lips, and we are compelled to deliberate as to whether we shall taste it.* We experience, for the first time, an intermission of that proud consciousness of national strength which has heretofore made us superior to the dictates of an imbecile prudence and free to regulate our bearing toward foreign powers without reference to any other consideration than our sense of immutable justice and national honor. We are thus crippled and humbled because rebel hosts, numbered by the hundred thousand, stand in arms against us and bid us defiance, and we have not yet succeeded in subduing them. Foreign powers have temporarily ceased to respect our strength. The only way we can recover our former consideration abroad is by re-establishing our disputed authority at home.

We must not have a war with England, for we need all our resources, financial and military, to cope with this gigantic rebellion. We cannot afford to have our blockade raised and the Southern ports opened to the importation of munitions of war from foreign countries. We cannot afford to let the rebels have the pecuniary resources which would accrue to them from the sale of their crops of cotton and tobacco. We cannot afford the destruction of our own commerce and a reversal of the relative commercial positions—our chief advantage over the rebels.

We are too much at the mercy of foreign powers to maintain that high national bearing which has hitherto enabled our humblest citizens to exult with honest pride in their consciousness of the dignity, grandeur, and invincibility of their country—a consciousness dearer to millions of them than the vital air they breathe, and for the full recovery of which they would cheerfully lay down their lives. The present difficulty with England will very likely be settled; but its unexpected rise and formidable aspect, and the overbearing and arrogant temper which has been exhibited towards us, demonstrate the precarious footing on which we stand with foreign powers, and admonish us to make speedy work with the rebellion which exposes us to such sudden dangers and possible humiliation. It behooves us to *fight to the death* while fortune presents the handle of the sword to our grasp, and before she turns to us its blade;—while we have the clear advantages of the blockade, the conversion of the great staples of the South into dead property, and the non-intervention of the foreign powers who are watching the progress of the war with uneasy interest and no friendly spirit. It behooves us to attempt all that brave men may dare; to shrink from no baptism of blood that may be required as the symbol of national regeneration.

Too Busy to Explain Disasters.

To every expression of impatience at the torpor of our army on the Potomac, the friends of the contractors and the advocates of the do-nothing policy answer, "Just keep quiet; Gen. McClellan has his plans and is busy working them out." The "Young Napoleon" would himself have the country understand that he is extremely busy doing something great, if it could only see it. Witness the following from the Washington correspondence of the *New York Evening Post*:

It is reported to-day that the joint committee appointed by Congress to inquire into the Ball's Bluff disaster, waited upon General McClellan a day or two since to gain some information from him respecting the affair, but were politely informed that he had no time at present to inquire into past disasters, as the present occupied him too fully.

That, for the Commander-in-Chief of an army, addressing the power that made him, may be safely regarded as cool. The public would be glad to know that after five months' pangs of such extreme labor, this military mountain is bringing forth something more than the mouse that is alone apparent.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Sewing Machines.

CHANDLER & FULLER'S

$30 Thirty Dollar $30

SEWING MACHINE,

Having the

NEW ECCENTRIC FEED,

Which is never failing, is capable of doing as wide a range of Sewing as any other machine, and is undeniably the simplest

Double-Threaded Machine

Ever invented. Before purchasing any other, call and see this.

Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. CHANDLER & FULLER,

115 S. Franklin street, Chicago, Ill.—P. O. Box 3336.

ELLIOT'S IMPROVED

"PEARL"

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES.

WE KNOW, AND SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE, when we say that ELLIOT'S IMPROVED "PEARL" SEWING MACHINES, sold by G. F. COLLINS & CO., 130 Lake street, Chicago, are the cheapest and most economical of any machine we have seen for family use. The idea that because a Sewing Machine is CHEAP it cannot be good, is driven from our mind, and from that of our "better half" by the "good works" and the entire reliability of the machine above referred to, which is sold at the low price of $30. We recommend it in the fullest confidence to our friends.—[Chicago Democrat.

$30 EACH.

$30 EACH.

These machines are used throughout the country, giving satisfaction to all who use them, and are, doubtless, the cheapest, most economical, best made, and cheapest in use. They are fully warranted to give satisfaction. The recent valuable improvements embraced in our superior to the PEARL as originally made. We furnish full and explicit directions for using them. Each machine, when sent out, is in perfect running order, with sample of sewing on cloth in proper position, so that a person can commence work at once. Our Machines all stand on a handsome table, and are worked by a treadle. Send for descriptive circular and sample of work, inclosing stamp for return postage. On receipt of $30 we will send a machine, by return of express, or, if so ordered, we will send a machine and the bill with it, so that it need not be paid for till received.

AGENTS WANTED. Address

GEO. F. COLLINS & CO.,

OFFICE—130 LAKE STREET, (up-stairs), CHICAGO.

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SEWING MACHINES.

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PRICES FROM $35 TO $80.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

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4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can not the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 130 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO. Box 21, Chicago, Ill.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—

UNION SEWING MACHINES.

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The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the [illegible] No family, mantua-maker or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at a price within the reach of all. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

71 Dearborn Street, McCormick's Block.

Address I. A. HANCE,

Post-Office Box [illegible] Agent for the Northwestern States.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

For the Army.

WANTED FOR THE REGULAR Army, Eighteenth Infantry Rifles,

ABLE-BODIED MEN,

For three years. Good pay, Board, Clothing and Medical attendance provided. Pay from

$13 TO $21 PER MONTH.

Promotions to be made from the RANKS. Nineteen Commissions of this Rifle Regiment are now full and in the field. Apply to Head Quarters, No. 80 South Clark street, under the Post Office, or the Rendezvous, under Sherman House. JOHN A. THOMPSON, Captain U. S. A., Recruiting Officer.

Removal.

REMOVAL.—The subscriber is selling Apples, Cranberries, &c.

At No. 50 State street.

Customers will please note the change of location. Chicago, Dec. 28th, 1861. H. P. STANLEY.

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CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE.

43 LAKE STREET.

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BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHERS for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

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Exclusively for Cash.

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BLACKBURN BROS., 43 Lake Street.

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F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Have removed from

58 and 60 Lake Street

To 39 LAKE STREET, (Same Block.)

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

SEASONABLE GOODS.

BOWEN BROTHERS,

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Invite special attention to their large and choice stock of

Fall, Winter and Holiday

GOODS,

Consisting of New and Fresh Styles of

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Together with a very full stock of

FANCY NOTIONS,

All sold at inviting prices in consideration of the advance in the East, ANTHAT CANNOT BE DUPLICATED.

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DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

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Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

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And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme. COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

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Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

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We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

4,000 boxes TIN PLATE,

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250 " RUSSIA IRON,

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325 casks SHEET ZINC,

10 tons PIG TIN,

15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,

10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,

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1,000 doz. AXES,

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20 tons SAD IRONS.

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We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of Men's, Boys', and Youth's Calf, Kip and Grain Boots. Women's Custom-Made Patent, Calf and Grain Boots, and Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE

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METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

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TIN PLATE,	RUSSIA IRON,
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PIG TIN,	BRIGHT WIRE,
SHEET ZINC,	GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,
SHEET COPPER,	TINNERS' TOOLS,
COPPER BATTEREN,	JAPANNED TINWARE,
FRENCH WIRE,	PRESSED TINWARE,

"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

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G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

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LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL

PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers by

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Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations of this branch, or who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

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DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

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Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following

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Cash advances made on shipments to us or our Correspondents in New York, Boston or Philadelphia.

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For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c. accessible to Milwaukee as well as to Chicago. To parties connecting with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons, think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 168 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Seeds, and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages.

M. S. NICHOLS. O. P. BRITT. E. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6132, Chicago. References—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 278 and 280 South Water street.

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MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

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To Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED till the 18th day of January, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., for supplying the Government with BEEF CATTLE. The Cattle to be delivered at Harrisburg, Chambersburg, or York, Pa., as soon after the 1st day of March, 1862, as the Government may direct. [illegible]

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R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

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Practical Plumber,

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All kinds of Steam Work.

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WAR CLAIM OFFICE.—Sol. M. WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, will devote [illegible] SOLDIERS PAY, BOUNTY AND PENSIONS, [illegible]

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PIONEER PAPER WAREHOUSE OF

BUTLER & HUNT,

No. 48 STATE STREET.

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of Book and Flat Papers, Envelopes, Cards, Card and Straw Boards, Paper Bags, Printers' Ink, &c., &c.

Cash paid for all kinds of Paper Stock.

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WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

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On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

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With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

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SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c. Nos. 18 & 20 Riverst., Chicago.

RAG WAREHOUSE, 14 Lasalle street, between Lake and Water sts, Chicago, Ill.

WILLIAM GILBERT

Will pay the highest market price in cash for Cotton and Woolen Rags, Old Metals, &c., &c.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 46 Clark st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.

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FOR LAWYERS.

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STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

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Coal and Wood.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENT.

A Saving of $2.25 per Ton.

Until further notice, I will sell our best screened Illinois coal at our July price, $2.25 per ton delivered, and our Nut Coal at $2.00 per ton delivered.

This Coal is pure, dry, carefully screened, and pronounced by our customers, among whom are some of the first citizens of Chicago, to be quite

Equal to the Best Erie Coal

For family use. It is mined 240 feet below the surface, and is altogether a different article from the Illinois Coal formerly sold here.

Warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. S. S. HAYES, Agt. Office and Yard South-east cor. Lasalle and North Water sts.

BLANCHARD & BORLAND,

Dealers in

Briar Hill, Chippewa, Erie & Blossburgh Coal,

Corner Market and Washington streets.

Coal for family use in every instance screened before delivery.

ILLINOIS COAL, OF THE BEST quality, for sale, and delivered at any part of the city, by C. W. GRAY,

Cor. Market and Washington sts.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE,

SCREENED AND DELIVERED,

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,

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Lead and Oil Works.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

Cor. Clinton & Fulton sts., West Side.

LEAD PIPE, BULLETS,

Bar and Sheet Lead,

LINSEED OIL.

SHOT, WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD,

AND LITHARGE,

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

Orders from the Trade solicited. Highest market price paid for Flax Seed. Post Office Box 6148.

E. W. BLATCHFORD, Chicago, Ill.

Legal Notices.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of a certain Bond, executed by William B. Green, of the County of Marshall, in the State of Illinois, to Matlack Young, of Chester County, in the State of Pennsylvania, bearing date on the 16th day of July, A. D. 1858, and payable in one year from the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and secured by a mortgage deed of the following described premises, bearing even date with said bond, executed by the said Green to said Young, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of said Marshall County, on the 24th day of August, A. D. 1858; and, whereas, said bond and mortgage were duly assigned by the said Matlack Young to John Boyd, and application having been made to me for that purpose by the legal holder of said bond and mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY, the 25th day of January, A. D. 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash the premises in said mortgage described, situated in Marshall County aforesaid, and described as follows, to-wit:—The southeast quarter [¼] of Section twenty-nine [29], in Township thirty [30] north, Range one [1] west, the northeast quarter [¼] of Section twelve [12], Township thirteen [13], north Range eight [8] east, and the northwest quarter of Section eight [8], Township thirty [30], north, Range one [1] west, containing in all four hundred and eighty acres of land, be the same more or less.

JOHN BOYD, Assignee of said Mortgagee.

BAILEY & GARY, Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, March Term, 1862. Samuel Russell vs. Lamberton C. Hall, Emeline F. Hall, Edward S. Hall and The Gardner City Building Association—In Chancery.

[illegible]

SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, Compl't's Sol'rs. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

WHEREAS, DEFAULT HAS been made in the payment of a certain Judgment Note, bearing date the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1858 and due and payable in one year after date, for the sum of five hundred dollars, gold, and interest, at the rate of ten per cent per annum, which said note is described in said mortgage [illegible]

[illegible]

CLAPLIN & FAY, Attorneys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. [illegible]

[illegible]

BAILEY & GARY, Pl'ff's Att'ys. THOMAS B. CARTER, Clerk.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS,

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REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

Military Caps made to order.

J. & A. HERZOG, 123 Lake st.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN

AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Robes, Gauntlets, Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS,

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 58 Broadway, New York.

All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

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No. 113 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

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LOAN AGENCY,

Collection and Insurance Office

OF

L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,

Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets.

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Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or, through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves not to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.

REFERENCES:

NEW YORK.	MONTREAL.
Henry Young, Esq.	Messrs. Jones & Oliver.
Moses Taylor, Esq.	EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
John J. Phelps, Esq.	Adam Pearson, Esq.
Amos R. Eno, Esq.	William Lillie, Esq.
Messrs. Geo. Bliss & Co.	CHICAGO, ILL.
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William Mulligan, Esq.	Messrs. Ogden, Fleetwood & Co.
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A. G. Hammond, Esq.	Rev. A. B. Robbins.
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Messrs. C. Cowles & Co.	JACKSONVILLE, ILL.
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Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of

MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,

DITCHING ROPES,

BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,

CANVASS, OAKUM,

TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,

AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.

BED CORDS,

CLOTHES LINES,

BROOM TWINES, all qualities,

WRAPPING TWINES,

in bundles or barrels,

BELL AND SASH CORDS,

NETS AND SEINES.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!

Of every kind required for

GOVERNMENT USE.

Made in any quantity, at short notice. We also manufacture the celebrated

SIBLEY TENT,

REGIMENTAL COLORS,

STANDARDS, GUIDONS,

FLAGS, ETC.,

Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations.

Constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD | J. S. TURNER | G. B. CARPENTER

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

SAIL MAKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

TWINES AND CORDAGE,

242 South Water St, Chicago.

Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvas, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.

Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,

SAILS AND TENTS,

Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice.

LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT,

HAGAN'S & SONS

PATENT HOIST WHEEL

PUT UP AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

GEO. F. FOSTER. C. H. HARDENBERGH.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT

FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

J. G. MOREY, 2 Board of Trade Building.

Railroads.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

1861..........................1862.

Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati R.R.

IN CONNECTION WITH

CLEVELAND & TOLEDO RAILROAD.

Quickest and Best Route

From Toledo to Bellefontaine, Urbana, Columbus, Springfield, Dayton, Hamilton, and Cincinnati, reaching these places more than three hours in advance of any other route.

[illegible]

L. D. RUCKER, Supt. C. & T. R. R.

Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia,

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, CORNING, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

[illegible]

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

[illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

[illegible]

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Green Bay, Berlin, and intermediate points.

[illegible]

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICE.

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis. The 5:00 P. M. Train on this Road is the Night Train leaving the city for these points. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

[illegible]

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent. W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 285 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West.)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York, (50 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

[illegible]

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS!

[illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO

AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

[illegible]

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.

The Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1862.

THE CITY.

BRIDGEPORT TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—Benj. S. Goodhue, an experienced Temperance Lecturer, will address this organization this evening at the usual place.

THE CURE OF ASTHMA.—In another place will be found a card from one of the proprietors of the *N. Y. Times*, testifying to Doctor Hunter's treatment of asthma, to which we call the attention of our readers.

MALAGA GRAPES.—John Wright, the well known restaurateur and confectioner, No. 83 Clark street, has just received a splendid lot of Malaga grapes. They are just the things for invalids.

ALARM OF FIRE.—The alarm of fire last evening about half past six was occasioned by a bright reflection upon the sky caused by a fire at some distance from the city in a south-easterly direction.

THE SOMERLANDS.—A fresh supply of this favorite book by the author of "Rutledge," and also a supply of "Tom Tiddler's Ground," a christmas budget by Chas. Dickens, have been received by McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS.—We are gratified to learn that the lady guests of the Sherman House are making preparations to give a soiree on Tuesday evening next for the benefit of the soldiers. Attendants will have the choice of music, dancing, conversation, &c., or all, if they please.

SANBORN'S PATENT STEEPER NO HUMBUG.—It has been proved beyond a doubt that these machines are a most *perfect* success. They make coffee of a most delicious flavor, and at the same time save a large amount in its consumption. Call at No. 71 Lake street and get as good a cup of coffee as you ever drank.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS—The North Chicago City Railroad Company, through their Superintendent, Mr. Bristol, presented each one of their employees with a fine fat turkey for New Year's, and the "boys" in return presented their Superintendent with a pair of fur gloves.

"LEGAL AFFRAY."—In an item with the above caption, which was published in our paper a few days since, we did injustice to Mr. Haaf unwittingly, whose name appeared in connection with the affray. A subsequent version of the affair puts it entirely in a different light.

MAGIC.—Heller, the well known magician and dealer in second sight operations, a trick of the trade not yet discovered by our bankers, will commence a series of his entertainments at Bryan Hall on Monday evening next. The wonderful and startling performances of Heller will ensure a crowded audience on that occasion.

A BAD COMMENCEMENT FOR THE NEW YEAR.—A young woman named Mary Ann Phair was arrested on New Year's day for stealing a plated silver basket and one or two trinkets hanging upon the door of the house No. 321 Michigan Avenue, for card purposes. The articles were found in her possession when arrested and she was accordingly fined $25.

THE WAR FUND.—A. G. Throop, Esq., Chairman of the Cook County War Fund Committee, has gone to Washington to urge the repayment of money advanced for and due from Government, on account of the subsistence of regiments by the county. Until money is received from that source, the Committee can pay nothing to soldiers' families, consequently they will be obliged to pass Saturday, the next pay day.

A GREASY OPERATION.—The packing house of Messrs. Tobey & Booth, on Chicago avenue, was invaded by a soldier last night, who captured a barrel of lard and started for Camp Douglas, rolling the barrel before him. At Wells street bridge the head of the barrel fell out, and manumitted the lard in a lump upon the sidewalk. Almost at the same moment, the presence of the police saved the lard, but lost the soldier, who took to his heels ingloriously.

NEW YEAR'S AMONG THE FIREMEN.—Chief Engineer Harris kept open house Wednesday for the "boys" of the Fire Department, as is his custom on New Year's days. The number who visited him may be inferred from the fact that twenty cans of oysters, six turkeys and an immense amount of beef and other "fixins" disappeared from the bountiful tables. The kindly and intimate relations existing between the "boys" and the Chief Engineer are not likely to suffer from such pleasant occasions as these.

A HAPPY MAN.—Thomas Nash, Esq., the jolly and rubicund pork packer, was made a happy man on New Year's day by the presentation of an elegant silver goblet, lined with gold, from the employees of his establishment. The gift was a graceful acknowledgement of courtesies received and a token of the kindly relations existing between employer and employee. Silver goblets are not in the habit of growing indiscriminately upon bushes now-a-days, and in this instance it is pleasant to know that the gift was so worthily bestowed.

WAGONS FOR THE GOVERNMENT.—H. Mitchell, a wagon-maker of Racine, Wis., has recently constructed two hundred wagons for the Government at the round price of $114.75 per wagon. Hitherto wagons for the army have been made in Pennsylvania, the great contract-monopolizer, and shipped hitherward at an immense expense for freight. The fact that the Government seems disposed to encourage western manufacturers in this line, should spur up our own wagon-makers to make an effort to secure a portion of the business.

A NEW YEAR'S FIGHT.—A desperate fight occurred Wednesday afternoon at a low groggery on Wells street, frequented by colored people, in which some eight parties participated. Knives, slung shots, iron bound clubs and "knucklers" were used freely, and with little regard to results. The whole eight were arrested, all bearing, in the shape of cuts, bruises, bumps and broken heads, souvenirs of the fight. The magistrate who heard the case committed the gang to Bridewell.

ANOTHER DISORDERLY HOUSE BROKEN UP. The police are pushing vigorously the good work of breaking up the low and disorderly dance houses which infest the Southern district of the city. On New Year's night, one of these institutions on Third Avenue, near Polk street, frequented alike by whites and blacks, was invaded by the police and the proprietors brought before Justice Akin, who assessed the usual fines in such cases, this morning.

PERSONAL.—We learn that Mr. John S. Corning, who has had an intimate connection with the railroad freighting business of this city for several years past, has been appointed General Agent of the New York Central Railroad, to take the place of Mr. W. A. Murfey, who retires. Mr. Corning has industry, capacity, intelligence, courtesy, and a thorough acquaintance with his business, and we feel sure that his appointment will give the highest satisfaction to all who have business to transact with the Central.

A CONDUCTOR INJURED.—Tidings arrived in this city yesterday that a serious accident had occurred on the Peoria and Oquawka Branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, in which a conductor by the name of Fish had been severely wounded. It appears that Mr. Fish was coming Chicago-ward, and while in the act of stepping upon the platform of a passenger car, about leaving Galesburg, a projecting timber or stick of wood knocked him from his footing, threw him beneath the train, and the wheels passed over both legs above the knee. It was at first thought that the injured man could not recover, and his wife was sent for to see him before he died. Yesterday, however, information came to the city that hopes were entertained of saving his life and limbs.

TAKING HIS REVENGE.—An aged colored man, Jesse Vaughn was arrested yesterday for beating a younger man named Henry Hopton, of the same hue, with a club. The assault was the culmination of a revenge which has been growing for two years. In 1859 Hopton and Vaughn were firemen together upon a Mississippi river steamer, and one day got into an altercation over the dice box. Hopton who was much the younger attacked Vaughn with a shovel, and beat him in such a manner that to this day his face and hands wear the scars. At St. Paul, Vaughn left the boat swearing he would have his revenge. Yesterday the two met on Wells street for the first time since the river affray, and without any warning, Vaughn made good his word by administering a severe chastisement to Hopton. The Police Magistrate this morning, before whom the case was brought, administered a fine of $3 to Vaughn, and all parties declared themselves satisfied.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE FIRES OF 1861.

Below we present our customary annual review of the fires in this city during the year 1861, the amount of losses and insurance and a comparison with the same in years past. The figures and facts are derived from a careful examination of our files. In many cases where the fires have been small, the figures of course are estimated, but we are confident will not exceed the actual results. At first glance the small amount of the totals will astonish every one, but a second thought will at once attribute this gratifying exhibit to the number and efficiency of the steam fire engines, the complete and careful organization of the Fire Department, and especially to the skill and indefatigable exertions of the Chief Engineer, U. P. Harris. In the smallness of the losses by fire during the past year, Chicago may safely challenge comparison with other cities in proportion to size.

The following is a list of the fires for the year where the loss has been over $300:

JANUARY.

3d—Meat market and adjoining building, on North Clark street, owned by G. J. W. Steed. Loss, $800; insurance, $500. Cause unknown.

11th—Store No. 228 North Clark street, owned by Fred. Kohleman. Loss, $350; no insurance. Cause unknown.

19th—Locomotive repair shop of P., F. W. & C. R. R., near Mitchell street. Loss, $18,000; covered by insurance. Caught from sparks.

28th—Smoke house on South Clark street. Loss, $700; no insurance. Cause unknown.

31st—Rubel Bros. hardware store, No. 273 Lake street. Total loss, $17,500; insured. Cause unknown.

FEBRUARY.

3d—House on Larrabee street, owned by John F. Vogt. Loss, $800; no insurance. Incendiary.

5th—Bradford House and row of wooden buildings, on Kinzie street. Total loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,800. Incendiary.

14th—Barn, corner of Randolph and Morgan streets, owned by Sylvester Lind. Loss, $300; no insurance. Incendiary.

22d—Row of wooden buildings, owned by H. G. Loftis, on North Wells street, near the bridge. Loss, $2,043; insurance, $1,300. Incendiary.

MARCH.

7th—House corner of Jefferson and Tyler streets. Loss $500. No insurance. Set on fire by children.

8th—House 469 West Lake street, owned by Joseph Wilson. Loss $1,000. Insurance $500. Incendiary.

14th—Furniture warehouse of J. & H. Liebenstein, 223 Lake street. Loss $5,000. Insured. Cause unknown.

20th—Two story building corner of Division street and Clybourn avenue. Loss $3,100. Insurance $800. Cause unknown.

25th—House No. 191 Milwaukee Avenue and adjoining tenement. Loss $600. Insured $500. Cause unknown.

27th—House corner of Twelfth and Sangamon streets. Loss $850. Insured. Cause unknown.

APRIL.

3d—House and barn on North Halsted street. Loss $400. Cause unknown.

4th—Dole and King's store 194 Randolph street. Loss $3,000. Insurance $3,500. Cause unknown.

24th—Residence of Rev. Mr. Wolcott on Huron street. Loss $500. Insured. Cause defective flue. Same day, unoccupied tenements, No's. 253—255 West Polk street. Loss $1,000. Incendiary.

MAY.

12th—House corner of Ann and Washington streets. Loss $1,000. No insurance. Cause unknown.

28th—Granite State House, West Division. Loss $6,000. Insurance $5,000. Incendiary.

JUNE.

6th—Barn on West Jackson street. Loss $700. Insurance $200. Incendiary.

29th—House and barn on Farquhar street. Loss $500—no insurance. Cause unknown.

JULY.

1st—Tannery on the Archer Road. Loss $5,000—insured for $1,000. Origin, a heated furnace.

10th—House and barn on Hillsdale street. Loss $800—no insurance. Cause unknown.

11th—Barn corner of Twelfth and Canal streets. Loss $600—no insurance. Incendiary.

22d—Nine tenements on Wabash avenue. Loss $8,000—insurance $8,000. Incendiary.

26th—Building corner of Monroe and Market streets. Loss $1,200—no insurance. Cause unknown.

AUGUST.

10th—Stables on Michigan avenue, near Harrison street. Loss $350—insured. Incendiary.

11th—Netmeyer's Hotel, South Canal, corner of Mitchell street. Loss $7,000—insured. Cause unknown.

22nd—Three buildings at the crossing of the P., F. W. & C. R. R. and Archer Road. Loss $1,100—no insurance. Incendiary.

SEPTEMBER.

6th—House corner of North and Loomis. Loss $600—no insurance. Origin unknown.

12th—House corner Halsted and Maxwell. Loss $400—no insurance. Store adjoining, loss $400—no insurance. Origin unknown.

22d—House 173 West Randolph street. Loss $700—insured. Origin, defective flue.

OCTOBER.

3d—Mitchel & Zahm's melting establishment. Loss $5,000—insured.

12th—May's hotel, South Wells street. Damaged $1,500—insured. Incendiary.

17th—Store 146 South Clark street. Loss $3,000—insured. Origin unknown.

22d—Planing Mill, No. 380 Clark street. Loss $6,000—Insurance $3,000. Cause unknown.

27th—House corner of Harrison and N. W. Plank Road. Loss $600. Incendiary.

NOVEMBER.

25th—Planing Mill opposite the City Bridewell. Loss $15,000—insurance $3,000. Caught from furnace.

DECEMBER.

6th—Carville Exchange. Loss $400—no insurance. Cause unknown.

24th—Lard oil factory of Leland & Mixer. Loss $3,000—no insurance. Cause explosion of tank.

27th—Distillery of Merrill & Co., Michigan & Pine streets. Loss $2,600—no insurance. Cause, from stove.

The following table exhibits the losses in each division of the city for each month of the year. In this estimate are included all the losses under $300 which are not presented in the monthly list above:

	SOUTH DIV. Loss.	Ins.	WEST DIV. Loss.	Ins.	NORTH DIV. Loss.	Ins.
Jan.	$18,525	$17,500	$10,625	$10,350	$1,700	$800
Feb.	275	....	800	....	3,495	3,100
Mrch.	5,225	5,125	2,900	1,500	3,400	750
April	5,000	3,500	650	....	500	500
May	....	....	7,220	5,000	100	....
June	200	200	300	300	700	....
July	2,435	9,000	1,000	....	900	....
Aug.	550	350	8,800	7,000	300	....
Sept.	50	....	2,150	700	....	....
Oct.	9,260	6,500	5,700	5,000	....	....
Nov.	17,000	3,000	725	....	....	....
Dec.	375	200	3,300	....	3,000	....
Total	$59,695	$45,425	$44,200	$29,750	$18,795	$5,100

Total loss in the city	$122,690
" insurances	80,275
Nett loss	42,415

The following table will be found of interest in point of comparison of the number of fires and losses during the past four years:

	No. Fires.	Losses.	Insurance.	Nett Loss.
1858	89	$274,131	$258,918	[illegible]
1859	122	618,456	359,770	258,687
1860	141	393,665	249,925	144,740
1861	113	122,690	80,275	42,415

The total number of fires for the past year has been 112, as follows: North Division, 19; South Division, 37; West Division, 56; number of false alarms, 37. The causes have been as follows: defective flues, 38; incendiary, 27; sparks, 5; playing with matches, 4; from furnaces, 3; unknown, 30.

The exhibit in every respect is a most favorable one, and in comparison with past years shows the wisdom of the municipal economy, which has thoroughly supplied the various sections of the city with steam fire-engines. We may confidently assert that unless most extraordinary circumstances should occur, the days of large fires in Chicago are numbered.

A Melancholy Accident.

We are pained to write that Charles E. Zellar, foreman of the job press rooms of the TRIBUNE office, was killed yesterday morning. At the time of the sad and fatal occurrence, Mr. Zeller was shifting a pully belt in order to start one of the large Adams' presses. In some way his hand became entangled between the belt and the drum, and he was drawn up in an instant, his head striking the ceiling with fearful force and dashed down to the floor again, falling upon his face.

The press was stopped immediately, the employees of the office came to his aid, and a physician was summoned, but his services were of no avail, as the unfortunate man died after lingering in a half senseless condition about ten minutes. During this time he spoke but once, and then in reply to an interrogatory whether his wife should be sent for.

Coroner James held an inquest upon the body yesterday forenoon, during which a medical examination showed that the spinal column was dislocated between the second and third vertebre, so that his recovery in any event was impossible.

Mr. Zeller had been in the employ of this office for the past five years, and prior to that time was connected with the *Democratic Press* establishment, and with Scott & Co. He was probably the best pressman in his peculiar department in the West.

As an employee he was prompt, faithful and diligent, and as a man, possessed of every trait calculated to endear him to his friends and to secure the esteem and respect of his associates. He was about thirty years of age and leaves a wife and two children, living at No. 76 North Green street, to whom the sad tidings of his death came with a crushing weight of grief. A few hours previously he had left them in excellent spirits and in the full flush of health and strength. Next came the tidings that he was dead. We extend to the grief stricken family our most cordial and heartfelt sympathies in their hour of sadness.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Drummond.*—No. 518, Chancery, M. W. Alexandre vs. Elisha Freeman et. al. Decree to be entered on affidavit. No. 511, Chancery, Isabell A. Brown et. al. vs. A. Richmond et. al. Two days to plaintiff to amend. No. 381, Chancery, J. G. Bolmer vs. E. C. Cropper. Set down for hearing, on bill amended on file. Decree ordered. No. 497, Chancery, C. P. Williams vs. Sylvester Lind et al. Decree ordered on master's report filed. No. 500, Chancery, Joel W. White vs. same. Same order. No. 561, Chancery, James M. Beebe vs. William E. Dunn et al. Injunction ordered to issue.

CIRCUIT COURT—*Before Judge Manierre.*—No. 146, Thomas B. Straight vs. N. P. Iglehart. Twenty days given to file bill of exceptions. No. 222, chancery, Granville Kimball et al vs. M. O. Walker et al. Motion to file amended, answer overruled. No. —, W. S. Gurnee vs. E. Rawson and S. S. Streeter. Confession. Judgment for $13,495.83. No. —, Same vs. Same. Judgment for $11,300.

SINGING SCHOOL.—Remember Mr. Dye's Adult Singing School to-night. Piano classes to-morrow morning at the Musical Union Academy.

New Year's Day.

Never was a New Year's day ushered in with a brighter sky or more genial, loosing atmosphere than that which greeted 1862 in its swaddling clothes.

Gunnybags determined to do 1862 quite properly, and fully convinced of the propriety of seeing the gazelle come in upon that occasion, rose early. It is due to us as chroniclers to state that Gunny saw that animal in all its graceful proportions before night.

Gunny arrayed himself very like the lily and consequently not at all like Solomon. He armed himself with his calling list, gathered about him his friends, and chartered a hack to make the grand tour. It is not at all necessary for us to follow Gunny that day; to tell how he imbibed all wines from leathery port to the spiritual and esthetic Green Seal and all liquors from brandy up and downwards; how he wished everybody the compliments of the season at first, and the c-c-com-'le-'mu'ts (hic) of (hic) 'son at last; how his immaculate tie was level at first, and at right angles at last; how he pleased Araminta by declaring that Hinkley was divine at first, and how he shocked Celestina by solemnly and stoutly asserting that Hinkley was his grandmother at last; how by mistake he called upon his tailor's ladies, and found the tailor himself at home; how he went down on the pier and insisted upon wishing the light-house a happy New Year, though that iron Cyclops deigned never a word in reply; how he insisted upon whistling "The Happy Land of Canaan" at Rev. Theophilus Biggs', and dancing a pirouette upon the roses of Mrs. Deacon Brown's three-ply; in fact, we can only hint at these things and relate an actual incident of the day which will apply in other quarters, although we throw the onus of it on Gunnybags' shoulders.

Gunnybags drew up in front of a residence on Wabash avenue just as a friend of ours was coming out. He and his party managed to come to a halt, by an extra effort, when the following conversation ensued:

"Wha-wha-what's the n-n-number of this place, old f-f-feller?"

Our friend replied that he was ignorant of the number of the residence, but Mr. —— lived there.

"D-d-don't care wha-wha-what's his name. Blast 's name. What's number?" said one of the party.

Our friend still replied that he was ignorant of the number, when another one of the party, thus:

"'S this 835," (the number of course we assume,) "835 's on 'r list, 'n going call th-there; d—n what's name; wan' 'r know number on l-l-list, see? G-g-got to call at that num'r."

Our friend left them in blissful ignorance of the number they were in search of.

The above incident is an actual fact, and may seriously lead to the question whether a party of nice young men, so drunk they can't read the numbers on a door, are proper subjects for admission into our parlors. It is a sad instance of the low point to which New Year's calling has degenerated in many instances, and all attributable to this indiscriminate administering of wines and liquors to weak headed young men, who have an insufficiency of brains to resist the temptation of converting themselves into beasts. We sincerely trust that another New Year will see a change in this respect. Otherwise than such instances as these, the day was most pleasantly spent, and was a most auspicious commencement of the New Year.

ENLISTING MINORS.—In accordance with the writ of *habeas corpus* issued by Judge Drummond of the United States Circuit Court, on Tuesday, Col. Cuming yesterday brought Emory Tower, a recruit, alleged to have been illegally enlisted into Capt. Wentz's Company of the Fifty-first Regiment, into Court, and the argument, pro and con, as to his surrender to his parent, was made. Col. Cuming appeared in person, and used his utmost endeavors to retain the young man in the service of his country. The testimony in the case was quite voluminous, and was not concluded until evening. Judge Drummond in rendering his decision took occasion to say: "Although it may not be the exact letter of the law that the parent of a recruit, under age, should give his written consent to an enlistment, it ought to be required by the mustering officer where there is the least doubt as to the feelings of the father. I am not positive that the army regulations demand this. It was proper that the matter should be tested before some competent tribunal, and I hope that the lesson will be salutary, both to recruiting officers and parents. Considering that the boy was not eighteen years of age when he signed the muster-roll, and that he was led to understand that he could come to Camp Douglas, and if not suited there, could return to his home, I shall cause the youth to be placed once more in the custody of his father."

This, of course, ended the case, and Emory Tower was surrendered by Col. Cuming.

CURE OF ASTHMA.—Mr. Jones, one of the proprietors of the New York *Daily Times*, speaks of his own case, and of the effects of the local inhalation treatment employed by Dr. Hunter, in the following positive terms:

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TIMES,
New York, Sept. 5d, 1861.

Enjoying as I now do the blessing uninterrupted health—after enduring seventeen years of suffering—I should be recreant to every sense of justice, to every feeling of gratitude, and to every consideration of good will towards those who are now suffering as I have been, if I remained silent as to the *means* and the physician to whose skill and kind attention I am indebted under Heaven for so great a blessing.

For seventeen years I was the victim of Asthma in its worst form. About twelve months ago I consulted Dr. Robert Hunter, of No. 828 Broadway, who put me at once under active treatment of inhalation. A few weeks convinced me that I was in the right hands. I persevered, gradually and steadily improving under the treatment until six months had elapsed, when I found myself completely relieved. I have been since and am now in the enjoyment of good health, gaining flesh and feeling well, although my old medical advisers could never hold out to me the least hope of cure under their treatment. I offered some months ago to make a public statement of my case, believing it due to Dr. Hunter and the practice he advocates, but he declined for the reason that the time was then too short, and he considered his practice sufficiently well established on its general results. In doing so now I shall merely add that my former sufferings and present good health are known to hundreds, many of whom daily congratulate me on the great improvement in my health.

GEO. JONES.

RESOLUTIONS OF GRATITUDE.—At a meeting of the regimental band attached to the 19th regiment Illinois volunteers, at Camp Jefferson, Ky., held on the 27th ult., the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we tender to J. B. Preston, General Superintendent of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, our most sincere thanks for eleven rubber blankets most timely received.

Resolved, That while they prove invaluable in protecting us from the inclemencies of the weather, they also continually remind us of the noble giver, and that no hardship can be considered too great in defence of our country and the thoughtful ones at home.

JOHN LANE, Captain.

E. CODDING, Orderly.

☞ Brown's Bronchial Troches cure coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, &c.

YANKEE CARD WRITERS.—Monograms and wedding cards at Tremont House. Samples by mail. Send 4 stamps. ja3-3t

☞ For Holiday Presents go to J. A. Colby, Agent, 118 Randolph st. He is selling off the entire stock of books and jewelry, at war prices. What the book stores sell for $1.00, I sell for 50c, $1.25 and $1.50 books for 62½ and 75 cents, and all other books at great reduction. Now is your time to buy your Holiday presents at half price. Such an opportunity as the unfortunate circumstances which render this sale necessary can never be expected to occur again. dec11-3w

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dying Gents' garments less than any other house in the city. se5-1y

☞ Go to James Boyd's Exchange Office, 25 South Clark street, to sell your uncurrent Money. He pays the best rates. [dec15-1m]

☞ Go to the TRIBUNE Office for your printing. dec1-1yr

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing. nov11-1m-1y

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov11

MARRIED.

In this city, at St. John's Church, Dec. 31st, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. JED. A. GRAY and Miss RACHEL MITCHEL.

In this city, Jan. 1st, by T. B. Brown, Esq., Mr. JOHN HARTMAN and Miss MARGARET BATLER.

In this city, at St. Ansgarius Church, Tuesday evening, Dec. 31st, by Rev. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] LIVINGSTON and Miss MARY J. MULLINS, all of Chicago.

At Warren Normal Academy of Music, Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1861, by Rev. [illegible] Warren, Mr. JOHN CALLAHAN and Miss LUCY V. GLEASON, both of this city.

At Joliet, Dec. 28th, by the Rev. John Kidd, [illegible] MARBLE, Esq., of Champaign, Ill., and LUCY M., daughter of the late Hon. James Curtiss, ex-Mayor of this city.

DIED.

In this city, of Consumption, in the early hours of the new year, DAVID RUTH, Deputy Clerk of the Recorders Court, and for several years President of the Chicago Turner Society. [illegible]

In this city, on the first inst., CHARLES HENRY, infant son of Charles H. and Pauline C. Patrow, aged [illegible] months and [illegible] days.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1862.

The pork trade has made very considerable drafts upon bankers to-day and as a consequence currency among some of them has been decidedly scarce. Generally, however, the market is fully supplied with funds. With all the money is good, for our Western Banks—Ohio, Indiana and Iowa—still redeem their circulation, and we hear from parties supposed to know, that the Indiana State Bank will continue to do so. We have nothing that looks like definite information from the others, but it will be an occasion of great pride to the West if the banks of three of the Western States are able to pay coin while the New York and other Eastern banks are obliged to suspend. Such a thing, however, must not be expected, for the suspension of the banks of the seaboard cities and States renders it about impossible for those of the central States to meet the drafts that would be made upon them. Some of the Western banks—perhaps many of them can do it—for the last report of the Burlington Branch of the State Bank of Iowa showed that it had considerably more coin in its banks than bills in circulation. The State Bank of Iowa has thus far been managed with consummate ability and we should not be surprised to see its branches pay "coin" to customers through the entire war. So long as the suspension is practically general nobody will complain if the entire "carpet bag" gentry are snubbed there and elsewhere. Those who merely run the banks to make money on the coin can never have the sympathy of the business public. They are at best but harpies and usually get better treatment than they deserve.

The general business of the city opens fair for the season, and though the suspension has for the time unsettled matters, our manufacturing and mercantile public are energetic and hopeful. Business men from other cities, attracted by the superior advantages which Chicago offers to trade and manufactures are coming here in large numbers, and in all respects the prospects of our city never were brighter than they are to-day. Land about the city, lots, living and rentals are all cheap. The city is out of all possible danger, both from foreign and domestic war; our currency and financial affairs are upon a sound healthy basis, and our people know how to appreciate and improve the advantages that surround them. Every body here and elsewhere who understands the facts, is predicting that Chicago is just entering upon a new era of prosperity and progress.

We append below the main features of the bill submitted by Mr. Spalding of New York, now before the House, making United States Notes legal tender. This would be the legitimate exercise of the highest sovereignty of the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States, to regulate and fix the value of the currency of the country.

Exchange has been dull to-day, and most of the leading bankers could buy all they wanted at par. The range was par@¼. The selling range was ¼@⅜—⅜ probably being the more usual figure. The demand scarcely kept pace with the supply.

GOLD—It is hard to name quotations—Sturges & Sons have been selling at 2 per cent. to customers—outsiders, we presume, are shut out. The other bankers generally name 3 ₱ cent. as the nominal price, except the Indiana, who quote the same as Sturges & Sons. We suppose any large amount is not to be obtained at either quotations.

MINNESOTA PROMPT.—The January interest of the Minnesota State debt will be promptly paid at the New York banking house of Kirkland & Co. on the 1st proximo.

☞ The annual report of Messrs. R. G. Dow & Co.'s Mercantile Agency, of New York, says that in the Northern States, in 1857, there were 6,257 failures, involving the amount of $265,818,000, against 5,935 failures during the past year, with an indebtedness of $178,632,170; showing for the past year an excess of 1,678 failures over the number in 1857, with a diminished liability of $87,185,830.

LOUISVILLE.—The *Journal* of the 13th says:

The Northern Bank of Kentucky, in this city, suspended specie payment yesterday morning.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations of the Stock Market to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	79¾	79¾
Galena	66¼	66
Rock Island	51½	51½
Burlington and Quincy	56¼	....
Michigan Southern (preferred)	40½	40½
Michigan Southern (common)	19½	19½
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	43	42
Missouri 6s	41½	41½
Virginia 6s	49	49

Market, first board steady; second board, weak.

CONFEDERATE NOTE MAKING.—The editor of the Lynchburg *Republican* has been shown a new Confederate note of the denomination of five dollars, only just issued, which is one of the most perfect specimens of workmanship he has ever seen. The note is the work of the Southern Bank Note Company of New Orleans. The vignette is composed of a group of females, while in the distance are seen a woman bearing in her hands the scales of justice, and a vessel under sail, indicating that the true wealth of the South lies in her commerce. On the right hand of the note is an accurate likeness of the Father of his country, the immortal Washington, and on the left the figure of a beautiful virgin. The paper is excellent, and the engraving cannot be surpassed.

INDIANA BANKS WILL NOT SUSPEND.—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal*, of the 1st inst., says:

We yesterday had the pleasure of meeting H. McCulloch, Esq., President of the Bank of the State of Indiana, who informed us that the Banks having looked forward to the state of things now upon us, have made ample and full provisions for sustaining themselves by a large increase of gold in their vaults, and that he felt no hesitancy in saying that under no combination of circumstances, would the Bank of the State suspend; and furthermore, they expected to accommodate all legitimate requirements for carrying on the trade and commerce of the country. We are indeed fortunate as a State in having a bank so well prepared to meet all demands and which will, as heretofore, ride through all the financial troubles that may come upon her. The public may rest assured that the bills on the Bank of the State will continue to be as good as gold in their pocket.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad at Boston on the 27th ultimo, the following was adopted:

"*Voted*, That, in consideration of the aspect of public affairs, the subject of declaring a dividend be postponed for the present."

The following statement was also submitted by the Treasurer:

"The balance to the credit of the income account is $228,014.78, showing an increase since the annual report of June 1, 1861, amounting to $189,580.54; if to this gain is added the annual payment made in October to the trustees of the Sinking Funds, $84,500, it will be found that during the six months ending November 30, 1861, the net earnings of the road, after paying operating expenditures and interest, have amounted to $274,080 54, or about 4½ per cent. upon the capital stock of the company."

TREASURY NOTES TO BE MADE LEGAL TENDER.—The following are the important sections of the bill now before the House, from the Committee of Ways and means, for making the United States notes of circulation a legal tender throughout the country:

That for temporary purposes, and until the circulating notes authorized by this act shall be issued and put in circulation by corporations and associations to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby authorized to issue $50,000,000 of Treasury notes on the faith of the United States, payable on demand, without specifying any place of payment, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each, which shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, dues, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and such Treasury notes shall also be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, and shall be exchanged at any time at their par value the same as coin, at the Treasury of the United States, and the offices of Assistant Treasurers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati, for any of the coupon or registered bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is now, or may hereafter be, authorized to issue, and such Treasury notes may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public service may require. Such Treasury notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or by some officer of the Treasury Department designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury, or some officer of the Treasury Department, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Register. And all the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to Authorize the Issue of Treasury Notes, approved the 23d day of December, 1857," so far as the same can be applied to the provisions of this section, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived or reunited.

MR. CHASE'S FINANCIAL POLICY—MR. GALLATIN'S LETTER.—The following letter from Mr. Gallatin explains itself:

NEW YORK, Dec. 14, 1861.

To the Hon. W. P. Fessenden, Senator U. S.:

In accordance with your kind invitation, it affords me pleasure to communicate with you.

The proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to establish a system of currency on the basis of the Government debt, similar to the system prevailing in this State, is very much less objectionable than the issue of a Government paper by the Government. My opinion of that measure, and of the amount of loans which it will absorb, has already been communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury, and I herewith submit a copy of it for your perusal. Indeed nothing has occurred to alter the views expressed in my letters to the Secretary of the Treasury soon after the accession of the present Administration, and of these I also submit a copy in print. The measures which Government seems called upon to adopt are, in my humble judgment, as follows, viz:

1. The issue of Government obligations as small as $5, $10, and $20, to contractors and for supplies, bearing a moderate rate of interest (say about three per cent) until funded, to be funded in a twenty years' (say seven per cent.) stock, when presented at the Treasury in sums of $100 or over, in even hundreds, &c.

2. The issue of Government stock, on a portion of which interest and principal should be payable in Europe, to be sold in the market, upon the best terms that can be obtained for that payable here as well as that payable in Europe.

3. The drawing direct upon the banks for proceeds of Government loans taken by them.

4. The increase of direct taxation, particularly on luxuries, such as pianos, carriages, &c., which would fall lightly on the poorer classes, in preference to high duties on imports, the latter being already, in some cases, almost prohibitory, and if further increased would offer premium to smuggling.

In relation to the first it might be advisable to make the rate of interest low, so as to urge in the obligations to be funded. These issues are in the nature of what is known in Europe as Exchequer Bills, and might be so termed, or denominated Treasury Warrants.

On the second measure, I would only refer to the relief which the sale of stock in Europe might afford, during any future monetary exigency likely to arise in the progress of the war, or upon the termination of hostilities.

As to the third, I suppose the Secretary's objection is founded more upon technical grounds than upon a matter of principle, for I understand that the provision in the loan acts of last year, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to draw upon the banks and keep accounts with them, was particularly intended to authorize drafts for disbursements against the deposits created by the taking of the loans. This is of vital importance to the working of both Government and bank finances, and it is the only way in which loans can be safely taken by the banks. If he should so prefer, he could make his drafts upon the banks of any one city payable at some *one bank* in that city, and the exchanges at all places throughout upon the Union, the banks being at par or at premium, these drafts would circulate freely, and facilitate the inland exchanges, and avoid the displacement of coin. Indeed, it would be advisable to make all his drafts on the banks of the three cities—New York, Philadelphia and Boston—for such drafts will always be at or above par throughout the country; and I would restrict all drafts to the banks of those cities, for this very important reason: that there would be no risk of loss to the Government should any of the banks in the city of New York fail, being now a common fund.

Here I may be permitted to refer to what the banks of the three cities have done to sustain the Government and preserve our liberties. The motives of gain, for a moment, retarded their patriotic efforts; and I would respectfully urge your consideration the propriety of embracing in the loan acts of this session a provision for indemnifying them in case the Government should make negotiations at lower rates than those which governed the taking of the loans authorised by the acts of the last session.

This course is usual, and I trust the equality and the justice of it will commend themselves to your judgment.

Upon the fourth point, you will agree with me. I doubt not, that any tariff which would aim at revenue, and a fair protection to home industry, need not be absolutely prohibitory; and I trust you will also agree with me that good policy, and particularly a regard for the public relations happily subsisting between ourselves and other countries require that we should not now make efforts or extraordinary character to promote investments of capital in new channels of industry, which may prove hazardous or unprofitable. We need now to husband our capital, and to render all as efficient as possible. Had we a surplus of capital, our case might be different. * * * *

Very respectfully yours,
JAMES GALLATIN.

GOVERNMENT AND THE ASSOCIATED BANKS.—The N. Y. *World* of Monday says:

After the payment of $2,500,000 is made to-morrow, the account with the New York banks and Government will be as follows:

Due to Government by the New York banks on Treasury 7 3-10 loan of Oct. 1.	$3,500,000
Due to Government by the New York banks on 6 percent. bonds	14,000,000
Total	$17,500,000
Deduct the amount due to the banks by Government for sales made to the public of August loan Treasury 7 3-10 notes	7,875,000
Total amount due by the New York banks to Government for loans already taken	$9,625,000

RAILROAD ITEMS.—On the first of January the Erie Railway Company will take possession of the New York & Erie Road under the presidency of Nathaniel Marsh, Esq., who has been so long and acceptably known in connection with the company. The property is now in first-class condition in every department. The new Company will not start free of debt, as many have supposed, but it starts with the ability to meet the interest upon all classes of its mortgage debt promptly. Beside its mortgage debt, there are two classes of claims. The first in interest is a balance of $377,160 of trustees certificates of the fourth mortgage coupons, and secondly, $165,673 of the same certificates made against fifth mortgages coupons—in all $542,833.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, January 2—2 P. M., 1862.

The following are the receipts of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G & C U R R	1970	19850	643	1809	683	275
R I R R	1845	19660	3500	500	350	2650
Ill C R R	990	4780	7 50	1002	330	....
C B & Q R R	1343	4315	5574	1542	....	339
N W R R	2273	2689	651	1278	316	....
A & St L R R	100	1250	6750	700	....	....
Total	8520	52584	27468	6831	1689	4062

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	La'd lbs.	Wool lbs.
G & C U R R	4260	675	98	15810	....	....
R I R R	2372	997	237	....	109860	....
Ill C R R	1550	174	....	1467	8200	....
C B & Q R R	7048	396	121	13483	861	....
N W R R	141	350	43	2283	....	....
A & St L R R	50	29	....	5216	....	240
Total	15691	2601	499	37764	118950	240

There was a good attendance on 'Change to-day, but owing to an accumulation of receipts since Tuesday, the general markets were flat and prices lower.

Notwithstanding the surrender of Mason and Slidell to England, there is yet a lack of entire confidence that our difficulties with that country have ceased, and operators are in consequence very cautious.

The receipts of Live Hogs since Tuesday amounted to 15,691 head, and this, with what was left over, rendered the market extremely dull, and we note a decline in prices of 15@20c ₱ 100 lbs. The packers bought very sparingly, and the shippers, being unable to get cars, also held off—only purchasing choice lots occasionally, as they were pressed to sale by uneasy holders. About 6,500 head changed hands during the day, at a range of $2.20@2.55 gross—the bulk of the transactions being at $2.35@2.45 for fair to good, and for extra, $2.50@2.55. At the close of the market there was rather more activity, but owing to the large number of hogs still in the yards unsold—probably about 15,000 head—there was no signs of any speedy improvement.

Dressed Hogs met with a similar fate—closing prices show a decline of about 15c—with sales at $2.70@3.10—closing at $2.70@2.90, dividing on 200 lbs.

The depression in hogs caused a corresponding heaviness in Provisions, and we note a depreciation in Mess Pork of fully 12½c per brl, with sales of about 1,900 brls—the greater portion of which was sold at $9.25, some of it free of storage till the 1st of May. All but 500 brls was purchased on Canadian account. Lard declined about ¼c ₱ lb, with sales of 400 packages at 6½@6⅝c for prime kettle rendered—closing at the inside figure. Green Meats were dull—Hams being freely offered at 3c, and shoulders at 2c, at which figures about 9,000 pcs were sold. Hams in sweet pickle were offered at 4c, without buyers.

There was little or no inquiry for flour, and the market was dull and neglected. The Wheat market opened exceedingly flat and declined ½@1c per bushel, with light sales at 71½@68c for No. 1 Spring and 65½@66½c for No. 2 Spring—the market closing a shade firmer—with sales of spring grades at 66c and 72c. There was a good demand for No. 1 Red Winter at 77@78c, but it was scarce, and we have no sales to report. Corn declined ½@¾c, with buyers of mixed in store at 23c, at which the transactions were light. Oats were sold at 17½c in store—a decline of ½c per bushel. Highwines were ½c better—13c being paid. Seeds were quiet and unchanged.

There was an active inquiry for Pork Barrels, the supply of which was light, and we note sales as high as $1.35—an advance of 10c. This had some effect in checking the downward tendency in Mess Pork.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY EXPRESS LINE.—This express line, under the management of the Great Western Railroad, is a decided success, and a great convenience to the commercial community. There is no delay in transportation, either on the Michigan Central or the Great Western Railroads.

Stocks of Flour and Grain in New York.

In the N. Y. *Produce Reporter* of the 28th ult., we find the following tables, showing the comparative stocks of grain and flour in New York on the 1st of January:

Comparative Stock of Flour in New York City, January 1.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Western Canal Flour, brls	681,876	569,800	447,056
Canadian Flour, brls	17,150	10,100	11,100
Southern Flour, brls	228,503	91,996	26,959
Total	927,529	671,896	495,112

Comparative Stock of Grain in New York, Jan. 1.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Wheat, bu	1,211,319	1,915,388	3,535,741	2,046,053
Corn, bu	669,698	79,400	2,712,000	5,573,911
Rye, bu	43,500	30,500	26,400	58,500
Barley, bu	807,416	866,795	169,574	485,472
Oats, bu	860,390	1,575,100	494,790	764,575

Grain Lost or Detained by the Montreal Fall Fleet.

The Montreal *Witness* publishes a table of the number of vessels loaded with grain lost or detained in the St. Lawrence this fall, from which it appears that between loss and detention, exclusive of injury to shipments not here specified, not far from four hundred thousand bushels (374,663 bu., rendering flour into Wheat) or grain are kept out of market. The schooner *Niagara*, which cleared from Chicago with a cargo of corn will be detained till spring at Sorel.

Dried Fruits.

With regard to Dried Fruits, the Cincinnati *Gazette* of yesterday says:

Dried fruit is very dull; the stock is large, and the demand but a retail one. The receipts this fall have been 10,000 bushels greater than they were the same time in 1860, and the only market for them is at the east. The northwestern states, which usually consumed a good deal of dried fruit, will not need any this season.

Flour in Store in Buffalo.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says the following is believed to be an accurate statement of the amount of flour held by Commission Merchants in that city Saturday morning. The State from whence the stock was obtained is also given:

State.	Flour, brls.
Ohio	5,902
Indiana	9,288
Michigan	4,803
Illinois	5,463
Wisconsin	6,777
Iowa	300
Kentucky	411
New York	15
Canada	1,896
Total	34,915

New York Cattle Market.

[From the N. Y. Tribune.]

TUESDAY, Dec. 31.—The market opened this morning with about 3,600 head of bullocks on sale, including a few sold on Monday, and at first it was thought that prices would rule higher than last week, but as the day advanced, it was found that butchers wanted but few cattle, and in spite of all efforts on the part of owners and their brokers to maintain the prices, or sell all the cattle, the attempt proved a failure. Trade in the after part of the day dragged, and prices ranged half a cent a pound lower than they did this day week. There are some more good bullocks, but we doubt whether any sold at 10c ₱ pound for the meat. The price for first class stock is 8@9c, and good fair sorts 7½@8½c; inferior very dull at 6@7c.

The New York Provision Market.

In Alfton's New York *Reporter* of the 28th ult. we find the following review of the Provision market:

We have had comparatively a quiet Pork market the past week; the receipts have increased, and those in prospect are known to be large, which caused buyers to operate with much circumspection, and there is evidently a stronger desire to realize; and to do so some concession has been made, particularly in Old Mess; but this has failed to stimulate the inquiry, and, notwithstanding the rapid improvement in Hogs, and a decided falling off in the receipts of the same, there is little confidence evinced in present prices being sustained, and there is an absence of any speculative feeling; this is owing mainly to our disturbed foreign relations, as well as to our domestic difficulties, these destroy confidence, and greatly restrict our home trade. The wants of our Government are large, however, is quite out of proportion to the loss of the Southern trade.

Before our amicable relations with Great Britain were disturbed, the prospects were favorable for an immense increase in our exports of bacon and prime mess pork; indeed, of all hog products, which would in some measure make good the loss of the southern trade.

The withdrawal of foreign orders was quite unexpected, and under existing circumstances it appears very unreasonable, but capitalists are proverbially timid, their timidity being stronger than their love of gain. The low rate at which the Government contract for 4000 barrels prime mess was made, viz., $12.25@12.75, surprised the trade, and is an argument in favor of the mode of requiring tenders with proper securities. The demand for export has greatly abated, especially for forward delivery, and the market is nominal for Western. At the close the market is dull and heavy for all kinds. The sales are 8,000 brls at $13.75@13.87½ for old mess; $12.75@13 for new do; $12.75@13.25 for Western prime mess; $12.50@14.50 for city do; $9.50 for old sour mess; and $12.50@13 for clear. Included in the sales are 1,000 brls mess for Government use at $13—iron hooped.

Commercial Circulars by the Niagara.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 13, 1861.

The uncertainty hanging over our political relations with the United States has had a depressing effect. Provisions—There is a good demand for beef and pork, for which full prices are paid. Bacon—There being a better supply of new, prices are rather easier, 47s to 50s, as in quality and cut, being now the quotations. There is a steady demand for cheese; fine qualities, as is usual at this season, being most in request at extreme prices. For butter the demand is less active, but with lighter supplies present and prospective, holders of fine quality are not disposed to give way. Lard—At a decline of 1s ₱ cwt there has been more disposition for business on part of both buyers and sellers. The sales reported amount to upwards of 100 tons mostly at about 50s ₱ cwt. Tallow—The sudden advance in London quoted at the end of last week, has not been maintained; but as prices here did not respond to the advance in London, they have not been much affected by the decline and we repeat our last quotations.

BREADSTUFFS—At Tuesday's market, under very heavy supplies, the trade was much depressed. Sales of wheat could only be made in retail at a decline of 3d to 4d ₱ cental. Flour was 6d ₱ barrel cheaper, and not a ready sale. Indian corn declined 1s ₱ qr; sales of mixed being reported at 30s ₱ qr. Since Tuesday, the only alteration to report has been a slight improvement in the value of Indian corn. Our market to-day was well attended, but buyers acted with great caution, though they could generally purchase wheat on easier terms, say 1d to 2d ₱ cental below Tuesday's prices. Flour was 6d ₱ brl lower, but rather more saleable. Indian corn lost the improvement in the interval since Tuesday, but was scarcely so depressed as on that day.

BIGLAND, ATHYA & CO.

GLASGOW, Dec. 13, 1861.

BREADSTUFFS—Our corn market has been weaker this week, as the political advices from America wear a less threatening aspect. Millers and dealers bought so liberally last week that they have had no disposition for business under more pacific news. Importers hold on to their stuff rather stiffly; still we have to quote a decline since Friday of 6d to 1s per boll on wheat, and a similar reduction on Flour. Indian Corn is also about 1s per boll cheaper. White Peas are in few hands, and bring our quotations in retail. Sales of Canadian oatmeal at 23s 6d to 25s per 280 lbs ex quay.

JOHN ATHYA & CO.

LONDON, Dec. 13, 1861.

CORN—The supplies of English wheat continue small, but of foreign the arrivals are liberal. The market has been dull this week, and prices have given way about 1s per qr. Last week's average price of English wheat was 60s 4d on 104,036 qrs returned. White American wheat 64s@69s; winter red 62s@65; spring 58s@61s per qr. Flour 31s@35s per brl.

BARING, BROS.

Hogs and Provisions.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 1st.]

Hogs advanced 15c, closing at $3.20@3.30. The *Price Current* furnishes the following weekly summary of the trade.

The receipts the past week, this season, and for some previous seasons, were as follows:

By railways	21,673
By river	2,032
From Kentucky	4,350
Driven in	3,886
Slaughtered at Plainville	1,200
Total for the week	33,141
Previously exported	282,700
Total this season	315,841
Same time last year	290,077
Same time in 1859	404,136
Same time in 1858	346,878
Same time in 1857	302,698
Same time in 1856	328,855
Same time in 1855	312,703
Same time in 1854	328,828
Same time in 1853	275,085
Same time in 1852	326,341
Same time in 1851	344,139
Same time in 1850	311,594
Same time in 1849	382,226

There is a large number of hogs in the country still to come in, which are being held back for better prices, and we may look for pretty liberal receipts the coming week. After this date last season there were received here 132,000 head. At the majority of places the packing is ahead of last season.

The demand for hog product has been very slack, and prices generally declined. Mess pork was down to $9. Lard declined to 6¾@6⅞c, and green meats to 3 and 5c. Bulk meats sold to the extent of 500,000 pounds at 3¾c for shoulders, 3¾@4c for sides, and 4⅛@5c for clear sides. The sides were taken chiefly by the foreign packers for the Liverpool market. Toward the close, when it became known that the difficulty with England was settled, prices improved. Mess Pork advanced to $9.25, and first class brands were held at $9.50. Green meats went up to 3½@3⅝c and were held ½c higher; and bulk meats closed at 3½@4½c. Lard was a shade better, and holders in some cases asked ⅛@¼c higher; but 6⅞@6⅞c were the rates obtainable, and at these rates the demand was fair for prime in tierces; 6¾c was paid for brl, and 500 kegs sold last evening, at 7¼c. Head and gut lard may be quoted at 6@6⅛c.

[From the Detroit Tribune, 31st.]

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing. Mess pork is held at $12.00; hams are nominal at 7@8c; shoulders at 4@5c, and lard at 7c.

DRESSED HOGS—Unchanged. Sales continue to be made at $4.75@3.00 for lots under 300 lbs; $3.25 for those averaging 300 lbs, and $3.37 for extra heavy lots.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, 1st.]

Hogs, both live and dressed, advanced 5c, and were firm at the improved prices. Dressed hogs sold at $3.20@3.25 for good to heavy averages, and live hogs at $2.75 gross. Receipts of the former were 1,097 head.

[From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Dec. 31st.]

HOGS—Most of the receipts at West Albany were consigned to parties here. The receipts at East Albany continue heavy, being not less than 25,000 for the week. The cold weather and the prospect of an improved demand has stimulated trade and the market is stiff at an advance of 6@12½c ₱ 100 lbs over the current rates of last week. Sales of about 10,000 head at 3¼@3¾c for light to fair, and 3¾@4c for prime heavy. We hear of one or two sales at a figure a shade higher, but the bulk of the sales have been made inside of 4c.

DRESSED HOGS—The sales are comparatively light at prices varying from $4.63@4.85.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, Dec. 30, 1861.

BEEVES—The supply is larger than was expected for the last week in the year, being some 700 greater than for the week ending the 23d, and 800 over the corresponding week last year. However, the demand was good at the opening, and has continued fair to the close. Not less than two-thirds of all yarded have changed hands, the New York buyers taking the most and many of the country drovers. It was feared by the fact that there might be the Bath ferry boat would be unable, owing to the severity of the weather, to make trips today. This fear induced them to send their cattle over yesterday, and ship through without waiting for a trade here.

The average quality of the cattle is fair—considerably better than last week—and, for the best grades, prices have advanced a shade. Two or three bunches, very fat and fine, but not strictly premium, brought 5c per lb., which is ⅛c better than they would have commanded seven days ago. On rough cattle there is no improvement.

RECEIPTS—The following is our comparative statement of receipts at this market over the Central Railroad:

	This week.	Last week.
Cattle	2,262	1,520
Sheep	3,150	7,140
Hogs	1,440	2,970

PRICES—The market is active and firm at the following rates:

Premium	5 @ — c.
Extra	4½@4¾c.
First quality	3¾@4¼c.
Second quality	3¼@3½c.
Third quality	2¾@3 c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1862.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork is dull and fully 12½c lower. Sales, 500 bbls city packed at $9.25 delivered; 750 bbls do at $9.25 free of storage till 1st of May; 240 bbls do (200 lbs packed in) at $9.25 delivered; 500 brls do on p. t. Lard is dull and a shade lower. Sales, 200 bbls and 100 trcs choice kettle-rendered at 6⅞c; 100 tcs do at 6⅝c. Green Meats dull. Sales, 9,000 pcs, at 2c for Shoulders and 3c for Hams.

GREASE—20 tcs Yellow at 4½c.

TALLOW—15 brls butchers at 7½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 2,601. Market very dull and 10@15c lower. Sales were as follows:

64 Hogs averaging	340	lbs at	$3.10
54	275		3.10
59	287		3.10
12	300		3.00
85	281		3.00
36	290		3.00
40	290		3.00
10	270		3.00
30	280		2.90
20	270		2.90
15	at $2.85@3.00,	dividing on 200 lbs.	
20	at 2.75@3.00		200
80	at 2.75@3.00		200
150	at 2.75@2.90		200
300	at 2.70@2.90		200

FLOUR—Received, 8,520 brls. The market is extremely dull, and almost entirely neglected. Sales, 600 brls "Aeolian" Spring extra on p. t. 100 brls "Genesee" White Winter at $4.50; 100 brls "Home Trade" super at $3.45; 40 brls "Avon" do at $3.00; 50 brls "Favorite" Spring extra at $4.00.

WHEAT—Received, 52,584 bu. Market flat and ½@1c lower. Sales, 25,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 72c; 2,000 bu do at 71½c; 5,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 65½c; 15,000 bu do at 66c; 3,000 bu do at 66½c.

Bagged Wheat steady. Sales, 300 bags Club at 73c on track; 400 bushels No 2 Spring at 68c on track.

CORN—Received, 274,468 bu. Market quiet. Sales, 50,0 0 bu Mixed in store in lots at 23c; 400 bu new corn in store at 18c; 1000 bu Rejected in store at 19c.

OATS—Received, 6831 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales, 1500 bu No 1 in store at 17½c; 118 sks do on track at 18½c.

RYE—Received, 1,689 bus. Market quiet but steady, at 39c for No. 1 in store.

BARLEY—Received, 4,062 bus. Market unchanged. Sales, 1,000 bags good by sample at 36c del; 400 bags No. 2 at 28c del.

HIGHWINES—Market a shade better. Sales 261 brls at 13c.

TIMOTHY SEED—24 sks choice at $1.60.

HIDES—Quiet. Dry Flint, 10½@11c; Green Salted, 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Firkin in fair demand at 7@8c—with sales of 150 pkgs for shipment at that price.

EGGS—Dull at 13@14c ₱ doz.

DRESSED POULTRY—The city is almost full, and the market is dull at $1.00 ₱ doz for Chickens and 4@5c ₱ lb for Turkeys.

COOPERAGE—Pork Barrels are scarce. Sales 450 at $1.30; 150 do at $1.35.

LIVE HOGS—Received last 48 hours, 15,691 head. The demand by shippers and packers was unusually light, and under heavy receipts, the market declined 15@20c ₱ 100 lbs—closing flat. The transactions average as follows:

287 hogs averaging 217 lbs at ... $2.55 [remainder of table illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—Received, 499 head. There is a good demand for Beeves, and the market is firm. Sales were:

15 Beeves, averaging 1020 lbs, at ... $2.75 [remainder of table illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—COTTON—Market quiet and very firm; small sales at 36@37c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Rules quite firm, with moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 1940 brls at $5.40@5.45 for super state; $5.60@5.80 extra state; $5.40@5.55 super western; $5.70@5.95 common to medium extra western; $6.00@6.05 for shipping brands extra R. H. O. and $6.15@6.75 for trade brands—market closing firm. Canadian flour slightly advanced and moderate business doing. Sales 900 brls at $5.50@5.55 for super; $5.60@6.75 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady; sales at about previous quotations. Corn meal in better request, with sales of 1,300 brls brandywine at $3.35@3.30—the latter price delivered.

WHISKY—Shade firmer. Sales 600 bbls at 20@23½.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and firmer. Holders not disposed to sell except at very full prices are realized. Sales 3,500 bush north western club at $1.32; 3,500 bu Canadian club at $1.32; 12,000 bu Racine spring at $1.30; 6,000 bu red Indiana at $1.43; 1,300 bu white Wisconsin at $1.41; Rye quiet and firm at 85@87. Barley steady at 80@85c. Corn market opened steady and closed rather quiet. Sales 41,000 bu at 63@64c for mixed western in store and afloat. 65c for New York yellow. Oats quiet. Sales 40@43c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and without material change in price. Sales 300 brls at $12@12.50 for mess; $8@9.50 for prime, the latter the extreme price. Total stock of new and old Jan. 1st, 1862, 33,150 brls. Same date last month, 33,470; do same date last year 14,404. Beef rules very firm. Sales 1,500 brls at $4@4.50 for prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $11.50@13 for re-packed mess; and $13.75@14 for extra mess. Total stock of new and old Jan. 1st, 1862, 23,626 pkgs. Same date last month 23,173; do do year 65,781. Prime mess beef in fair demand. Sales 200 tcs at $19@21 for India. Mess beef firm. Sales 650 tcs on private terms. Beef hams inactive. Cut meats quiet. Sales 100 pkgs at 3½@3¾c for shoulders; 4½@4⅝c for hams. We also notice sales of 1,500 green hams at full prices. Bacon sides in fair demand. Sales 150 bxs at 6½@6⅝c for city Cumberland cut middles; 7¼@7⅜c for short ribbed do; 7½c for long clear; and 7⅛@7⅝c for bellies. Lard in fair demand. Sales 1,200 brls at 7¼@8⅛c. Dressed hogs slightly in favor of buyers, with sales at 4¼@4⅝c for western; 4⅝@7¾c for city. Butter selling at 11@15 for Ohio; 16@20 for state. Cheese dull at 5⅜@6c for Ohio; 6@7¼c for state.

GROCERIES—Sugar, raw, firm. Sales 200 hhds Cuba at 7⅛@8⅛c and 1,095 boxes Havana at 8@8⅝c. Molasses quiet—no sales reported.

STOCKS—Dull and irregular. Chi & R I 51⅝; M & P D C 18¾; C B & Q 56¼; C & T 34¼; C & Pitts 14; Pan 11; M S & N I 19¾; M C 48; Harl 12½; Erie 29½; N Y C 79¾; U S 5s, 74 coupons 78½; 6s interest, U S 6s, 71, coupons 88; U S 5s, 81 regd. 87; Tenn 6s 43; Pac Mail 93½; Erie pfd 53¼; Hud 37¾.

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	25 horse power	$1,300
8 "	575	30 "	1,500
10 "	725	35 "	1,675
12 "	800	40 "	2,000
15 "	1,100	50 "	2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c., At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc7-3d-1y

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Draker & Seville.)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
se11-g601-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

Safes.

THE RECENT FIRE IN BROADWAY. BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG STORE.
Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, N. Y.:
GENTLEMEN—The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago, has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co's Drug Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.
We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN HOURS, or nearly FIVE DAYS. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.
We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.
EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.
New York, Dec. 27, 1861.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
The most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled. HERRING & CO., 46 State street.
ja1-k25-1y4thp

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES OF ALL KINDS.
Fairbanks & Greenleaf.
NO. 25 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!! At 40 Cents per Can, at STEVENS & WEBBER'S, Fruit Dealers, 108 Randolph street.
Extra large selected Oysters at 45 Cents.
Our Oysters are received daily from Baltimore, and warranted at all times. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2984. de4-k853-3m

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former seasons. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cents per can. E. SANBORN, no26-503-3m 119 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 1943.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET.
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,
ALSO,
CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.
☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders [ja16-d6-1y]

C. MORGAN has Removed to
169 Randolph Street,
Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.
☞ Please call and examine this stock before you buy. ap23-d1-1y

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
UNDERTAKERS, No. 80 LASALLE STREET
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery. ap13

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Linder, Andrick & Ballard is, after this date, dissolved.
U. F. LINDER.
LOUIS M. ANDRICK.
H. C. BALLARD.
Chicago, Dec. 14th, 1861. de20-k36-1w

DISSOLUTION.—The interest of Charles W. Brown ceases in our firm on and after this date.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.
Chicago, August 22, 1861. de27-k892-3w

MARRIAGE CARD AND MILITARY CARD EMPORIUM.—New Year's Day. Gentlemen who would conform to the etiquette of the day, and instead having the "O'SHANNESSY CALLING CARD," for New Year's, 1862—new shape, pretty square, and not to be equalled in the West, not excelled in the East, will please order early to insure execution. de21-k837-1w

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently Proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located himself at this point, is in the above business, is now prepared to enter into contract for Vessel Building and Repairing, on terms satisfactory to those who may feel it to their interest to give him a liberal share of their patronage.
Office and Yard, foot of Rivard street, Detroit, Mich. J. M. JONES.

MUSICAL.—W. Casper, Musician, is prepared to furnish music for Balls or Parties on short notice, and on reasonable terms. No. 39 Dearborn street. de29-k54-1w

Miscellaneous.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,
750 Packages
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from 10 to 15 per cent. less than the same goods can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
75 " Lawrence Sheeting,
100 " Appleton do.
100 " Indian Head do.
GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 STARK MILL BAGS,
30,000 LEWISTON BAGS,
20,000 OZARK BAGS,
Fifty cents a hundred deduction from above when purchased in quantities of 1,000 and over.
PRINTS.
100 Cases Merrimac Prints,
50 " American Print Works,
50 " Richmond Works,
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
100 Bales Denims, Stripe and Tick,
CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS.
HOSIERY, NOTIONS
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Bedding and Feathers,
Retail Dry Goods,
DRESS GOODS,
Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them 20 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
NOTICE:
Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no26-g225-1y]

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 4166. no4-h77-1y

General Notices.

INTERESTING TO
GROCERS,
HOTEL PROPRIETORS,
AND ALL OTHERS.
We are constantly getting out large quantities of
NEW HAMS,
Of choice curing, for FAMILY USE. Also,
Fine Bacon, Shoulders, Lard, Pork, etc., etc.
Choice Lard put up for families in packages of any size!
CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our Prices Cannot Fail to Suit.
LELAND & MIXER,
Packing House and Store foot of South Water street opp. Mich. Central Freight House. de30-k101-1m

THE WASHINGTON CALLING CARD—Latest style, Ivory Surface, to be had at the
MARRIAGE CARD DEPOSITORY,
99 Washington Street.
On sale, also, a superb lot of Ladies' and Gentlemens' CARD CASES, a rich assortment of
Christmas and New Year's Gifts,
WEDDING PRESENTS, FINE POCKET CUTLERY &c. Call at WHITE'S and you will be suited.
de31-k 18-2w

NOTICE.—We are paying out the circulation of the
WEARE BANK, N. H.,
And will redeem it at our office, No. 19 South Wells street, in
New York Exchange, at par, or Gold at the regular rates.
We refer to Messrs. Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.
CRAGIN & CO., 19 South Wells street.
Chicago, Dec. 31st, 1861. de31-k139-1w

$9,000 TO LOAN
On first-class securities, in sums to suit.
Business Paper Wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO., 52 Clark street.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, will be held at their office in Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, January 8th, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of five Directors, and other business.
de31-k115-3t t,T,&S H. W. ZIMMERMAN, Sec'y.

1000 BBLS. NEW YORK
Refined Sugar
Just received and for sale by E. HEMPSTEAD
de30-k94-1w 71 South Water street.

TO GROCERS.—We are receiving some of the choicest brands of
ST. LOUIS WINTER WHEAT FLOUR,
To which we invite your attention.
B. F. QUIMBY & CO., 220 South Water street

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, WM. TREBEY, 137 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Cleaner, Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 2299. fe21-1y

CONTRACTOR'S NOTICE.—The advertiser having great facilities for manufacturing all kinds of Army Goods, is prepared to fill contracts for States or private parties, at low rates. Cash advances made if necessary. Sub Contracts solicited, and all goods guaranteed to pass inspection. Address "MANUFACTURER," care of Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. ja1-k131-1t

ADVERTISEMENT.—For $1.00 I will sell the recipe for making the celebrated Prepared Glue, same as sold by Spalding and others. This is the first time this recipe has been made public. I propose to sell this recipe for One Dollar, to enable every man to get it. Spalding has made out of this Glue more than two hundred thousand dollars within the last year. Address R. S. COUCH, Ottawa, Illinois. de23-k69-1m

GIFTS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—All kinds of Gloves and Military Gauntlets, Cavalry Sabres, Infantry Swords, Field Officers and Surgeons' Swords, Bowie Knives, Sashes, Belts, and Sword Knots, Shoulder Straps, Bugles, Cross Sabres, &c., besides the new and indispensable Camp Candle sticks, the cheapest and best in the city. E. R. BOWEN, 29 Clark street, (up stairs), over the U. S. Express Office. oc13-ly

THE IRISH BRIGADE.—The Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of Co's B, F, I and K, 23d Reg. Ills. Vol's, (Irish Brigade) are required to report at Head-Quarters, to their respective commands at Camp Douglas, on or before the 28th day of December, 1861, for muster and pay.
CAPT. B. GLEASON,
CAPT. D. MORIARTY,
CAPT. J. FITZGERALD,
CAPT. DANIEL QUIRK.
de21-k608-1w

CORN SHELLER FOR SALE CHEAP.—One of Kline and Hurst's celebrated "CHAMPION" Corn Shellers, nearly new and in good running condition. Inquire of E. P. MARSH, No. 6 Dole's Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. de31-k123-3t

TO GLOVE MAKERS.—We have a few dozen of the celebrated Gloversville Dressed Buckskins, at 209 Lake street. S. C. WALLIN & SONS. de24-k844-1m

QUERY.—Why should House-keepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble?

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Doors open at 7 o'clock; [illegible]
BENEFIT and last night but one of
MR. COLLINS,
Who will appear in TWO CHARACTERS, SONGS, and Dance with Miss [illegible]
THE FOX HUNTER'S [illegible]
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 3d, will be presented this night only the celebrated Comedy of
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
Sir Patrick O'Plenipo.... Prince Rodolph.... Grand Duke.... Lady Isabella....
GRAND DANCE.... [illegible]
To conclude with the favorite Comedy of
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paudeen O'Rafferty.... With SONGS AND IRISH JIG.
☞ In rehearsal the new Comedy, MADE TO ORDER; or, WHY THE [illegible]

WILL POSITIVELY [illegible] SATURDAY, January 4th, the celebrated and world-renowned American
MAN IN MINIATURE
GEN'L TOM THUMB
SMALLEST MAN ALIVE
At Kingsbury Hall, Randolph [illegible]
FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.
Two brilliant Entertainments each day at 3 and evening at 7½ o'clock. On Wednesday and Saturdays, THREE grand Performances, at 11, afternoon at 3, and evening at 7½. Doors open one hour previous. The General will appear in his wonderful impersonations, Songs, Dances, &c. assisted by Mr. W. S. TOMLINSON, the English Baritone and Ballad Singer, and Mr. [illegible], London; Mr. W. DE VERE, the American Tenor, and Prof. C. G. TITCOMB, Pianist. The General will ride in his
BEAUTIFUL MINIATURE CARRIAGE
From the Sherman House to the Hall, previous to each Entertainment.
ADMISSIONS.
Day Entertainment.... Children under 10.... Schools admitted on liberal terms. Evening Entertainment.... Children under 10.... Reserved Seats....
☞ The General and suite appear in Kenosha 7th, Racine 8th, Milwaukee 9th, [illegible]
[illegible] ALFRED CATELY, [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.—To be opened on MONDAY, Dec. 30, for a short time only,
J. Insco Williams' Celebrated [illegible]
PANORAMA OF THE BIBLE
Commencing with the Creation of the World, and continuing in Historical order down to the Babylonish Captivity, covering over 4,300 yards of canvass. Exhibition each evening at 7½ o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents; Children under 10 [illegible] cents. Packages of five tickets, $1.

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. R. WHEELER, from the Theatre, London, respectfully informs the citizens of Chicago that he will be happy to attend Schools, Private Families to give instructions in all the polite and elegant accomplishments. For terms apply to Root & Cady's Music Store.

G. MIKASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. Corner Madison and Clark sts. Entrance on [illegible] Class open at all times for beginners. CHILDREN'S CLASS every Tuesday and [illegible] rents only allowed as visitors. [illegible] day night for Scholars and Friends, and [illegible] mitted except those introduced by scholars. Box 1662.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER
And is now for rent by the night or week. Regarded as one of the best Halls in the U. S. The first Artists of the country, testify that its
SOUND AND VENTILATION
It has hardly an equal. It will seat over 2,000 persons. The rent will be moderate. Address BOARD, or "Proprietor of Metropolitan Hall," No. 9 Metropolitan Block, Chicago, Ill.

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation as Salesman or Traveling Clerk, with a grocery, boot and shoe, or commission house. Satisfactory reference given. Address "C. P.," Box 3682.

WANTED—To Rent a House in respectable locality, and within fifteen minutes walk of the Court House. State terms of rent, Box No. 2395, Post Office.

WANTED—A good woman cook. One who understands both meat and pastry cooking, and none others need apply. Inquire at Waverley House, No. 239 Kinzie street.

WANTED—To buy 2,000 Skins, in lots not less than 100, for which the highest market price will be paid. Address Drawer 5866.

WANTED—To Exchange business lots, or a first class Brick Store in a thriving village in Wisconsin, for farms and Lots in Chicago. For particulars address Chicago Post Office.

WANTED—Employment. American, English, Irish, Scotch, German colored servants, with good city references. Philadelphia Intelligence Office, No. 130 [illegible] street, between Monroe and Madison streets. Office Box 1639. MRS. D. PRATT in attendance.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED.—The advertiser wishes a situation as housekeeper, in city or country, in a respectable family. Has had considerable experience. Address Post Office Box 2373, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—By a man of experience and industrious habits, a situation in a Wholesale House, "a Grocery House preferred." Have had ten or fifteen years of practical experience in the mercantile and various other kinds of business. Salary not so much of an object as employment, and will make myself generally useful. The best of good references if desired. Address "A.," Office Box 1434.

WANTED—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent in every town and county in the Northwest. [illegible] visit to the times. Every man employed [illegible] Send for a Circular, giving full [illegible] Address [illegible] Randolph street, Chicago. P. O. Box 4385.

SCHOLARSHIP WANTED.—A full Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College is wanted at a low price. Address Drawer [illegible] Chicago Post Office.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS WANTED.—A smart young man to take an office in INDIANAPOLIS, and take the exclusive sale agency for Lloyd's Military Map, [illegible] will find this a safe [illegible] capital. The man of [illegible] and address with stamp, J. DIXON, Jr., Post Office Box 2582, 1-4 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

TWO HUNDRED AGENTS WANTED.—Agents wanted in every town in the United States to sell J. Kohler's best improved Patent Copying Ladies' Dress Patterns, [illegible] Secured by copyright. Agents making from $3 to $5 per day. For particulars inquire at the Cigar Store, Office, northern end of Clark street, [illegible] or address P. O. Box 2582, Chicago, Ill.

BUGGY WANTED.—A gentleman having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy in good repair, can find a cash customer by applying to Post-Office Box 4163, Chicago.

BRANCH FROM BROADWAY, NEW YORK.—All of
Lloyd's Great Military Map
—AT—
MANUFACTURERS PRICES.
Agents, male or female, can make $5 per day selling Lloyd's Great Steel Plate Military Map and Chart of the fifteen Southern States, five feet square—price 50 cents. Lloyd's Illustrated Steel Plate Geographical Map of Virginia, five feet square—price 25 cents. Lloyd's Official Steel Plate Map of Virginia used by Gen. McClellan—worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's Official Steel Plate Map of Kentucky and Missouri, worth $5—price 25 cents. Lloyd's Railroad Map of America—300,000 copies of these have already been sold—price 25 cents. Any one ordering either of these Maps can have their money returned if not satisfied. Maps sent any where on receipt of price which can be sent in stamps to pay postage. Address J. DIXON, Jr., No. 14 Dearborn street, Chicago, Manufacturers Agent. Post Office Box 2582.
Agents will be supplied at large discounts, [illegible] ranted.
All communications requiring an answer must enclose stamp. Lloyd's Maps are in German, French, Spanish and Italian, and can be sent to foreign countries at newspaper postage.

Evidence of the Correctness of Lloyd's Map:
STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, Springfield, Dec. 18th, [illegible]
J. DIXON, JR., Chicago, Ill.:
SIR:—I return you my thanks for a copy of "Lloyd's Great Military Map of the Fifteen Southern States." It is undoubtedly a very valuable production, being accurate and elegant. [illegible]
I remain, very respectfully, [illegible]
RICHARD YATES.
de3-h701-4w

For Sale.

FOR SALE—An excellent pair of MULES. May be seen at 24 Lake street. de31-k121-3t WILBER, EMERY [illegible]

FOR SALE—A good second-hand covered Buggy, cheap for cash. Inquire at [illegible] South Water street of A. ROGERS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—$1200 worth of SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES will be exchanged for city property. Also, lands in Iowa [illegible] the Illinois Central Road to exchange. Will [illegible] money if the property suits. There is [illegible] chine in use. Will exchange for lumber. [illegible] for tailor's use which I will trade for clothing. Apply to W. HINDOE, Garendon House, No. 22 [illegible] street, or address Post Office Box 3690.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, 100 feet on Washington street, or on Margaret street. Very desirable residence [illegible] Apply to J. LEWIS LEE, 24 Clark street, [illegible] Lake.

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS SEVEN Octave Piano Fortes, at 116 South Clark street, on the second floor, will be sold cheap for cash or approved paper, or on monthly payments. [illegible] PRESTON.

To Rent.

TO RENT—A first class four story Basement House, No. 236 Indiana street. Apply to C. C. CLARKE, at Ward & Towne, 120 [illegible] street.

TO RENT.—I will let my [illegible] including furniture and grounds, to a [illegible] tenant, stable, &c., &c., corner of Indiana [illegible] North street. A. HOSTIN [illegible] de31-k23w

TO RENT.—The two story basement brick house, 152 Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Lot [illegible] Rent $1000 per annum. For particulars apply to A. SEAVERNS, No. 2 Wheeler's Building, [illegible] and Water sts.

TO RENT.—PIANOS
MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos [illegible] at 115 Lake street, (up-stairs), near Clark street. [ap15-d1y]

Boarding.

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen can obtain board, with pleasant rooms, at No. 15, Third Avenue.

BOARDING—A front Chamber suitable for Man and Wife, rooms for gentlemen, and Day Board, to be had at No. [illegible] street, second dwelling north of Madison [illegible] side of State street.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms unfurnished can be obtained with board on State street. Also, a few day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible] with board may now be had at [illegible] street, third door east of State street.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Delivered in city, per year	$8.00
Delivered in city, per week	.15
To mail subscribers, per year	7.00
To mail subscribers, per six months	4.00
..., per year	4.00
Single subscribers, (6 mo's, $1.00)	1.50
5 copies	6.00
10 copies	10.00
20 copies, and 1 to getter up of club	20.00

Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rate.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

The Tribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 4, 1862.

THE CAIRO COMMISSARIAT.

...have received from Captain Leland ... Commissary at Cairo, a defence ... charges preferred by a correspon... the Alton *Telegraph* and copied ... paper. It will appear in our next ...

...IN TALK IN WASHINGTON.

...hington has heard some pretty plain ... week, on the way, by David S. ... and Horace Greeley, both of ... advocated the emancipation policy ... of crowded audiences and ... popular applause. Mr. Lincoln was ... to hear Mr. Greeley. It is signif... progress that Washington audi... should be of such temper. Verily ... world moves, and the National Capitol ... squeezed.

OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

... our courtly and grave Minister at ... made his speech at the Lord ... banquet in London, all the world ... that he, our representative in ... Britain, either knew so little, or so per... ignored in his remarks the true ... of affairs at home. Had he said ... on the subject, there would have ... reason for wonder; but to pro... the rebellion a mere bagatelle, an ... bubble, a poor fantasy of defeated ... sensible Englishmen knew bet... marvelled at Mr. Adams. We ... key to this kind of talk, in the ... published "*Papers relating to Foreign Affairs*." Our Washington corres... in another column, devotes some ... a glance through this document, ... will repay the reader's attention.

JIM LANE TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

...President has appointed James H. ... Brigadier General, and assigned to ... command of the Kansas troops, ... will really wield the powers of a ... General. As Jim Lane is a man of ... it is difficult to see where he can find ... work along the Kansas border to ... his division properly employed. ... rebels are pretty effectually subdued ... country assigned to him. If the ... would turn the State of Missouri ... him to pacify, he would have work ... for his troops to keep them from ... In a few months there would not ... in the State, nor a rebel in arms. ... peace would be conquered, ... removing the *cause* that made men ... and second, by shooting or chasing ... Missouri, every insurgent who re... lay down his arms and submit to ... this job is not going to be entrust... Lane, and as he is too valuable ... to be exiled to inaction, what ... could be made of his talents than ... him command of our troops in ... Carolina, and recall that lamentable ... Sherman? *There* is a field that ... Lane's genius, exactly. He ... be in his glory. His presence ... of our troops, would spread ... and dismay among the rattlesnake ... of Palmettodom. The twenty ... Northern soldiers at Port ... into whom Lane would infuse his ... would become endowed with ... power of 50,000 men, led by ... officer as Sherman, and the rebels ... rather encounter 100,000 men under ... than 20,000 under Jim Lane. ... for Freedom and Union and ... for Slavery and Union. That is ... difference between the two men. ... John Brown, with sixteen men and ... struck more terror into Virginia ... the great Army of the Potomac, ... of that "idea." Gen. Sherman ... two months on the soil of South ... and has not ventured beyond the ... the fleet. Had General Lane com... the expedition he would have had ... rebellion put down throughout the ... before New Year's day. Many ... would be reluctant to have Lane ... a division in Kentucky, on the ... that his peculiar system of warfare ... rough and energetic for the delicate ... of Kentucky Unionism. But they ... no such tender regard for ... authors of this atrocious re... The appointment of Lane to com... in South Carolina, would electrify ... country and make the people shout for ... hope would spring in every breast, ... would be convinced that the Gov... was in downright earnest at last, ... determined to squelch the rebellion ... and effectually. ... Lane a few of the Western regi... lying idle at Washington—the sol... from Michigan, Wisconsin and ... including "Farnsworth's big Abol... Regiment" of cavalry. Let him also ... Jennison's and Montgomery's Kansas ... Jayhawkers;" and then send along a ... of the condemned Austrian and ... muskets, for the "contrabands" ... and a few batteries of field ... and the Government need not ... themselves any further uneasiness ... respect to the rebellion in ... Carolina. Lane would tame the ... as effectually as ever Rarey tamed ... kicking horse. He would make ... support itself, and net 50,000 bales ... per month, clear profit, besides. ... had a few Generals of Lane's stamp ... head of our columns, Secretary Chase ... not be driven to his wits end to raise ... nor would the war cost the loyal ... of the Union two million dollars a ... to carry it on—two millions a day con... and nothing done. But why dwell ... subject, which only causes the ... hearts to ache at the wretched way ... the war is conducted.

WRITE TO WASHINGTON.

... mail brings us letters from people ... various parts of the Northwest, exhort... TRIBUNE to urge the Government ... on foot a more vigorous war policy. ... is the use in spurring our flanks? ... more can the TRIBUNE do to induce ... Administration to adopt more decisive ... than it is doing? These letters ... the despair in which the people are ... down; how they are losing heart; ... they suspect that the Union is sold out, ... betrayed, at Washington. ... have a word of advice to these car... anxious friends: Don't send your let... to us, but to your Representative or ... in Congress. Write to them, ... all your neighbors to write to them, ... them know the feelings of the peo... Those of you who are personally ac... with members of the Cabinet, ... to them. One plain spoken, truth... letter will do more good than a petition ... a yard of names attached, sent to ... Your representatives at Wash... breathe a foul political atmosphere ... is full of quasi-traitors and pre... unionists, who administer "conser... opiates to Congressmen. In a ... months a softening of the brain ... and the representative relap... into a first-rate doughface, and gets ... that slavery is the Constitu... and the Union, and turns his attention ... that, and lets the Union slide. ... poisonous miasma penetrates the ... as well as Congress. Letters writ... these men, by the uncontaminated,